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NOTICE

The undermentioned *Gazettes of India Extraordinary* were published upto 13th February, 1958.

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
13.	No. 12-ITC(PN)/58, dated the 11th February 1958.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	Import of Procaine Penicillin G in oil with Aluminium Monostearate—corrigendum to Public Notice No. 5-ITC(PN)/58, dated 8th January 1958.
14.	No. 13-ITC(PN)/58, dated the 13th February 1958.	Ditto.	Difficulties in dealing with imports made under one licence through the same port.

Copies of the *Gazettes Extraordinary* mentioned above will be supplied on Indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these *Gazettes*.

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PART I—Section 1

Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations and Orders and Resolutions issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by the Supreme Court

**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
NOTIFICATION
RULES**

New Delhi, the 22nd February, 1958

No. F.20/29/57-AIS(I).—The rules for a competitive examination to be held by the Union Public Service Commission in September 1958 for the purpose of filling vacancies in the following services are with the concurrence of the Ministries concerned and the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in respect of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, published for general information:—

- (1) The Indian Administrative Service,
- (2) The Indian Foreign Service,
- (3) The Indian Police Service,
- (4) The Indian Audit and Accounts Service,
- (5) The Indian Defence Accounts Service,
- (6) The Indian Railway Accounts Service,
- (7) The Indian Customs and Excise Service,
- (8) The Indian Income Tax Service (Class I),
- (9) The Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways,
- (10) The Indian Postal Service (Class I),
- (11) The Central Secretariat Service (Grade III).

2. The examination will be conducted by the Union Public Service Commission in the manner prescribed in Appendix II to the Rules.

3. Candidates will be considered in order of merit for appointment to the vacancies in the Services that are decided to be filled and for which they may be eligible:

Provided that in the case of the Indian Administrative/Police Service, any candidate belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes who though not qualified by the standard prescribed by the Commission, is declared by them to be suitable for appointment thereto with due regard to the maintenance of efficiency of administration shall be entitled to be appointed to vacancies reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, as the case may be, in these Services:

Provided further that a candidate who competes for the Indian Police Service and secures a sufficiently high place for appointment to that Service may not be offered an appointment to any other Service for which he may have competed and qualified except the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service.

In view of the impending separation of Audit and Accounts and other reforms, the Constitution of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service is liable to undergo changes and any candidate selected for that Service will have no claim for compensation in consequence of any such changes and will be liable to serve either in the separated Accounts Offices under the Central or State Government or in the Statutory Audit Offices under the Comptroller and Auditor General and to be absorbed finally if the exigencies of service require it in the cadres on which posts in the separated Accounts Offices under the Central or State Governments may be borne.

Due consideration will be given to the preferences expressed by a candidate at the time of his application, but the Government of India reserve the right to assign him to any Service for which he is a candidate.

NOTE.—A list each of Communities/Tribes recognised as Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is given in Appendices V and VI respectively to these rules.

4. (a) (1) A candidate for the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 24 on the 1st August 1958 i.e. he must have been born not earlier than the 2nd August 1934 and not later than the 1st August, 1937.

NOTE.—The upper age-limit prescribed above will be relaxable:—

- (i) Upto a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.
- (ii) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at three previous examinations.

- (iii) Upto a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at eight previous examinations.

- (iv) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a resident of the former French Settlements which have now become part of India and has been receiving his education through the medium of French.

- (v) Upto a maximum of four years if a candidate is a resident of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(2) A candidate for the Indian Police Service must have attained the age of 20 and must not have attained the age of 24 on the 1st August 1958 i.e. he must have been born not earlier than the 2nd August 1934 and not later than the 1st August, 1938.

NOTE.—The upper age-limit prescribed above will be relaxable:—

- (i) Upto a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.

- (ii) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at four previous examinations.

- (iii) Upto a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at nine previous examinations.

- (iv) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a resident of the former French Settlements which have now become part of India and has been receiving his education through the medium of French.

- (v) Upto a maximum of four years if a candidate is a resident of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) (1) A candidate for the Indian Audit and Accounts Service and other Accounts and Allied Services and the Indian Income-tax Service, Class I must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 24 on the 1st August, 1958 i.e. he must have been born not earlier than the 2nd August, 1934 and not later than the 1st August 1937, provided that the upper age-limit of 24 will be relaxable upto 27 in the case of candidates employed in a department or office under the control of any of the authorities mentioned in column 1 below for admission to the examination for the corresponding service mentioned in column 2, if they are permanently employed, or have been continuously in temporary service for at least three years on the 1st August, 1958, such relaxation being limited to two examinations only.

1	2
Accountant General concerned	Indian Audit & Accounts Service.
Commissioner of Income-tax	Indian Income-tax Service Class I.
Director of Inspection (Income-tax), Director of Inspection (Investigation), and Director of Inspection (Special Investigation)	
Controller General of Defence Accounts.	Indian Defence Accounts Service.
Financial Advisers and Chief Accounts Officers of Indian Railways.	Indian Railway Accounts Service.
Collector of Customs or Collector of Central Excise concerned. Directorate of Inspection Customs and Central Excise. Chief Chemist, Central Revenues, Control Laboratory, New Delhi, Narcotics Commissioner	Indian Customs and Excise Service.

In the case of Income-tax Department, a probationary Class II Income-tax officer appointed against a temporary training Reserve post will also be eligible for this concession irrespective of the length of his service therein.

In the case of the Customs Department a Class II Appraiser (non-expert) appointed on the results of the Indian Administrative Service etc. Examination will also be eligible for this concession irrespective of the length of his Service in the Department.

NOTE.—The upper age-limits prescribed above will be relaxable:—

(i) Upto a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.

(ii) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at three previous examinations or in the case of those employed under the authorities mentioned in Column 1 above at five previous examinations.

(iii) Upto a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at eight previous examinations or in the case of those employed under the authorities mentioned in Column 1 above at ten previous examinations.

(iv) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a resident of the former French Settlements which have now become part of India and has been receiving his education through the medium of French.

(v) Upto a maximum of four years if a candidate is a resident of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(2) A candidate for the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 24 on the 1st August 1958 i.e. he must have been born not earlier than the 2nd August 1934 and not later than the 1st August 1937, provided that the upper age limit of 24 will be relaxed upto 27 in the case of employees of the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of Indian Railways if they are permanently employed or have been continuously in temporary service for at least 3 years on the 1st August 1958, such relaxation being limited to two examinations only.

NOTE.—The upper age-limits prescribed above will be relaxable:—

(i) Upto a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.

(ii) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at three previous examinations or in the case of those employed in the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of Indian Railways at five previous examinations.

(iii) Upto a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at eight previous examinations or in the case of those employed in the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of Indian Railways at ten previous examinations.

(iv) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a resident of the former French Settlements which have now become part of India and has been receiving his education through the medium of French.

(v) Upto a maximum of four years if a candidate is a resident of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(3) A candidate for the Indian Postal Service, Class I must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 24 on the 1st August 1958, i.e. he must have been born not earlier than the 2nd August 1934 and not later than the 1st August 1937, provided that the upper age limit of 24 will be relaxable upto 27 in the case of candidates employed in the subordinate or ministerial staff subject to the Administrative control of a Postmaster General or Director of Posts and Telegraphs, or a Director of Postal Services except staff of the Telegraph Engineering, Traffic and Wireless Branches, if they are permanently employed or have been continuously in temporary service for at least 3 years on the 1st August 1958, such relaxation being limited to two examinations only.

NOTE.—The upper age-limits prescribed above will be relaxable:—

(i) Upto a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.

(ii) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at three previous examinations or in the case of those employed in the Posts and Telegraphs Department at five previous examinations.

(iii) Upto a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at eight previous examinations or in the case of those employed in the Posts and Telegraphs Department at ten previous examinations.

(iv) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a resident of the former French Settlements which have now become part of India and has been receiving his education through the medium of French.

(v) Upto a maximum of four years if a candidate is resident of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(4) A candidate for the Central Secretariat Service, Grade III must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 24 on the 1st August 1958 i.e. he must have been born not earlier than the 2nd August 1934 and not later than the 1st August 1937 provided that the upper age limit of 24 will be relaxable upto 27 in the case of Assistants of the Central Secretariat Service if they are permanently employed or have been continuously in temporary service for at least 3 years on the 1st August 1958, such relaxation being limited to two examinations only. Provided further that in the case of a temporary Assistant, his service should be certified as 'satisfactory' by the department or office concerned.

NOTE.—The upper age-limits prescribed above will be relaxable:—

(i) Upto a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.

(ii) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at eight previous examinations or in the case of Assistants of the Central Secretariat Service at five previous examinations.

(iii) Upto a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at eight previous examinations or in the case of Assistants of the Central Secretariat Service at ten previous examinations.

(iv) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a resident of the former French Settlements which have now become part of India and has been receiving his education through the medium of French.

(v) Upto a maximum of four years if a candidate is a resident of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

N.B.—Candidates who are admitted to the examination under the age concession mentioned in clauses 4(b) (1), 4(b) (2), 4(b) (3) and 4(b) (4) above will not be eligible for appointment if, after submitting the application they resign from service either before or after taking the examination. They will, however, continue to be eligible if they are retrenched from the service or post after submitting the applications.

IN NO OTHER CASES CAN THESE AGE LIMITS BE RELAXED.

DEPARTMENTAL CANDIDATES MUST OBTAIN PREVIOUS PERMISSION OF THE HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT TO APPEAR FOR THE EXAMINATION.

5. (a) A candidate for the Indian Administrative Service and Indian Foreign Service must hold a degree in Arts, Science (but not a Science degree in Technology or Chemical Engineering); Commerce, Agriculture or in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical (including Tele-Communication) Engineering of one of the Universities enumerated in Appendix I, or possess one of the qualifications 1 to 6 mentioned in Appendix I-A.

A candidate holding the LL.B. degree of Bombay, Poona, Gujrat and Karnatak Universities (revised course) or the B.L. degree of Andhra University is also eligible for the Indian Administrative Service and Indian Foreign Service.

Candidates, who hold LL.B., degree of the Bombay University (revised course) but were exempted from any of the papers of the prescribed course on the ground of their being members of the 'University Officers' Training Corps or National Cadet Corps, will however, not be eligible for the Indian Administrative Service and Indian Foreign Service.

NOTE.—Any question whether a candidate is educationally eligible for admission to the examination shall be decided by the Commission, whose decision will be final.

(b) A candidate for the other services except for the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments must be a graduate of one of the Universities enumerated in Appendix I or must possess one of the qualifications mentioned in Appendix I-A.

(c) A candidate for the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways must—

- (i) hold a degree of one of the Universities enumerated in Appendix I; or possess one of the qualifications mentioned in Appendix I-A; or
- (ii) have passed Sections A and B of the Associate membership examination of the Institution of Engineers (India); or have such educational qualifications as are now or may subsequently be recognised by that Institution as exempting candidates from passing Sections A and B of that examination; or
- (iii) hold the Associateship or Fellowship of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; or
- (iv) hold the Hons. Diploma in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the Loughborough College Leicestershire. Such a candidate must have passed the common preliminary examination or must have been exempted therefrom.

(d) In exceptional cases the Union Public Service Commission may treat a candidate, who has not any of the foregoing qualifications, as a qualified candidate provided that he has passed examinations conducted by other institutions, the standard of which in the opinion of the Commission, justifies his admission to the examination.

NOTE I.—Candidates who have appeared at an examination the passing of which would render them eligible to appear at this examination may apply for admission to this examination. Candidates who intend to appear at such a qualifying examination may also apply provided the qualifying examination is completed before the commencement of this examination. The applications of such candidates will be accepted provisionally and they will be required to furnish proof of having passed the examination as soon as possible and in any case not later than two months after the commencement of this examination.

NOTE II.—Candidates who are otherwise qualified but who have taken degrees from Foreign Universities which are not included in Appendix I, may also apply to the Commission and may be admitted to the examination at the discretion of the Commission.

6. (a) For the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service, a candidate must be a citizen of India.

(b) For other Services a candidate must be either—

- (i) a citizen of India; or
- (ii) a subject of Sikkim; or
- (iii) a subject of Nepal or of a Portuguese or former French possession in India; or
- (iv) a person who has migrated from areas which now form Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir with the intention of permanently settling in India.

NOTE 1.—The appointment of candidates in categories (iii) and (iv) above will be subject to the issue of certificates of eligibility in their favour by the Government of India. The certificate of eligibility in respect of candidates belonging to category (iv) will be valid only for a period of one year from the date of his appointment beyond which he would be retained in service only if he has become a citizen of India. Certificates of eligibility will not, however, be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any one of the following categories:—

- (i) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before the 19th July 1948 and have ordinarily been residing in India since then.
- (ii) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after the 18th July 1948 and have got themselves registered as citizens.
- (iii) Non-citizens in categories (iii) and (iv) above who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution, viz., 26th January 1950 and who have continued in such service since then. Any such person who re-entered or may re-enter such service with break after the 26th January 1950, will, however require certificate of eligibility in the usual way.

NOTE 2.—A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary may be admitted to the examination and he may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being eventually issued in his favour by Government.

7. (a) No male candidate who has more than one wife living shall be eligible for appointment to any of the Services/appointments to which are made on the results of this competitive examination unless the Government of India after being satisfied that there are special grounds for doing so, exempt any male candidate from the operation of this rule.

(b) No female candidate who has married a person having already a wife living shall be eligible for appointment to any of the Services/appointments to which are made on the result of this competitive examination unless the Government of India after being satisfied that there are special grounds for doing so, exempt any female candidate from the operation of this rule.

8. It will be open to the Government of India not to appoint to the Indian Administrative Service/Indian Police Service, a woman candidate who is married or to require such a candidate who is not married, to resign from the service in the event of her marrying subsequently, if the maintenance of the efficiency of the Service so requires.

9. For the Indian Foreign Service a woman candidate is eligible only if she is unmarried or a widow without encumbrances. If such a candidate is selected, she will be appointed on the express condition that she might be called upon to resign from the service on marriage or re-marriage.

A male candidate, married to a person of a nationality other than his own, will not ordinarily be appointed to the Indian Foreign Service. If a candidate after appointment to the Indian Foreign Service, proposes to marry a person of a nationality other than his own, he must notify the Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs of his intention. The Government of India reserve the right to require him to resign if he marries such a person.

10. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of his duties as an officer of the Service. A candidate who after such medical examination as Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, may prescribe is found not to satisfy these requirements, will not be appointed. Only such candidates as are likely to be considered for appointment will be medically examined.

NOTE.—In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government medical Officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the medical test to which candidates will be subjected before appointment and of the standards required are given in Appendix VII.

11. Success in the examination confers no right to appointment, unless Government are satisfied after such enquiry as may be considered necessary, that the candidate is suitable in all respects for appointment to the Service.

12. The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the examination shall be final.

13. No candidate will be admitted to the examination unless he holds a certificate of admission from the Commission.

14. Candidates must pay the fees prescribed in Appendix III. No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained except to the extent stated in the Appendix nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

15. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his candidature by any means may disqualify him for admission.

16. A candidate found guilty of impersonation or of submitting fabricated documents or documents which have been tampered with or of making statements which are incorrect or false or suppressing material information or of using or attempting to use unfair means in the examination hall or otherwise resorting to any other irregular or improper means for obtaining admission to the examination may, in addition to rendering himself liable to a criminal prosecution be debarred either permanently or for a specified period.

(a) by the Commission from admission to any examination or appearance at any interview held by the Commission for selection of candidates; and

(b) by the Central Government from employment under the Government.

17. Candidates are informed that some knowledge of Hindi prior to entry into service would be of advantage in passing departmental examinations which candidates have to take after entry into service.

S. P. MUKERJEE, Under Secy.

APPENDIX I

List of Universities approved by the Government of India

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

Any University incorporated by an Act of Central or of a State Legislature in India.

UNIVERSITY IN BURMA

The University of Rangoon.

ENGLISH AND WELSH UNIVERSITIES

The Universities of Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Oxford, Reading, Sheffield and Wales.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES

The Universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and St. Andrews.

IRISH UNIVERSITIES

The University of Dublin (Trinity College)

The National University of Dublin

The Queen's University, Belfast.

UNIVERSITIES IN PAKISTAN

The University of Punjab.
The Dacca University.
The University of Sind.

APPENDIX I-A

The following qualifications have also been recognised by the Government of India as equivalent to the corresponding degrees indicated against each:—

Particulars of the qualification	Equivalent recognised degree
1. Alankar of Gutukul University Kangri, Hardwar.	Bachelor of Arts.
2. Jamia Sanadi of Jamia Milia Islamia Delhi, w.e.f. 3rd December, 1946	-do-
3. Shastri of Kashi Vidyapeth, Banaras.	-do-
4. French Examination "Baccalaureat"	-do-
5. Diploma in Commerce of All India Council for Tech. Education	Bachelor of Commerce
6. Diploma in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the All India Council for Tech. Education	Degree in Civil Mechanical or Electrical Engineering as the case may be
7. Diploma in Mining Engineering of the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad	Bachelor of Science Honours Degree in Mining

N.B. The recognition of the qualifications mentioned against items (1) to (4) is provisional.

APPENDIX II

A.—The Examination shall be conducted according to the following plan:—

PART I

Compulsory papers up to a total of 450 marks for all services.

PART II

Optional papers up to a total of 600 marks for all Services except the Indian Police Service for which the required total will be 400 marks.

PART III

Additional papers for candidates who compete for the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service up to a total of 400 marks as detailed in Appendix II-A.

For the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service the two additional papers of only such candidates will be examined and marked as attain a certain minimum standard at the written examination in all the other subjects.

PART IV

Personality test for such candidates as may be called by the Union Public Service Commission carrying a maximum of 300 marks for all Services except the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service. The maximum personality test marks for the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service shall be 400.

B.—ALL QUESTION PAPERS MUST BE ANSWERED IN ENGLISH, EXCEPT QUESTION PAPERS IN LANGUAGES WHICH, UNLESS SPECIFICALLY REQUIRED OTHERWISE, MAY BE ANSWERED IN ENGLISH OR IN THE LANGUAGE OFFERED.

Candidates must write the papers in their own hand. In no circumstances, will they be allowed the help of an amanuensis (scribe) to write down the answers for them.

1. The following will be the subjects for the written examination for all Services with such restrictions and combinations as are detailed below:—

Compulsory (for all candidates)—

	Marks
(1) Essay	150
(2) General English	150
(3) General Knowledge	150

Optional.—(1) Candidates for the Indian Police Service must select any two of the following subjects:—

(ii) Candidates for all Services other than the Indian Police Service must select any three of the following subjects:—

(4) Pure Mathematics	200
(5) Applied Mathematics	200
(6) Chemistry	200
(7) Physics	200
(8) Botany	200
(9) Zoology	200
(10) Geology	200
(11) English Literature	200
(12) Indian History	200
(13) British History	200
(14) World History	200
(15) International Law	200
(16) General Economics	200
(17) Political Science	200
(18) Law	200
(19) Philosophy	200
(20) Geography	200

(21) One of the following :—

Latin, French, Sanskrit, Pall, Arabic, Persian,	
Spanish, Russian, German and Chinese	200

NOTE.—For the Indian Foreign Service only and for no other Service candidates may select any two of these languages. No candidate however, shall be allowed to offer both Sanskrit and Pall.

(22) Statistics	200
(23) Advanced Accountancy and Auditing	200
(24) Mercantile Law	200
(25) Applied Mechanics	200
(26) Prime Movers	200

2. Restrictions on the selection of optional subjects.—

(a) Subjects 25 and 26 must not be offered for the Indian Police Service.

(b) Of the History subjects 12, 13 and 14, not more than two can be offered for any service.

(c) Of the Law subjects 15, 18 and 24, not more than two can be offered for any service.

(d) Of the Mathematics subjects 4, 5 and 22, not more than two can be offered for any service.

3. The Commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all of the subjects at the examination.

4. The Commission will summon at their discretion only such candidates as they consider suitable for interview for a personality test.

5. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

6. If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible a deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.

7. Credit will be given for orderly effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination.

APPENDIX II-A

Vide Part III

All candidates wishing to compete for the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service must select any two of the following subjects for the additional papers:—

	Marks
(1) Higher Pure Mathematics	200
or	
Higher Applied Mathematics	200
(2) Higher Chemistry	200
(3) Higher Physics	200
(4) Higher Botany	200
(5) Higher Zoology	200
(6) Higher Geology	200
(7) English Literature from 1780 to 1901	200
(8) Indian History from 1600 to the present day	200
or	
British Constitutional History from 1603 to the present day	200

	or	
	European History from 1789 to 1878	200
(9)	Advanced Economic Theory	200
	or	
	Advanced Indian Economics	200
(10)	Political Theory from Hobbes to the present day	200
	or	
	Political Organisation and Public Administration	200
(11)	Advanced Metaphysics including Epistemology	200
	or	
	Advanced Psychology including Experimental Psychology	200
(12)	Medieval Civilisation as reflected in Arabic Literature (570 A.D. —1650 A.D.)	200
	or	
	Medieval Civilisation as reflected in Persian Literature (570 A.D.—1650 A.D.)	200
	or	
	Ancient Indian Civilisation and Philosophy	200
(13)	Anthropology	200
(14)	Sociology	200
(15)	Higher Geography	200

NOTE 1.—The standard of the above papers will be higher than that prescribed for the optional papers detailed under Para. 1 of Appendix II.

NOTE 2.—For the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service the two additional papers of only such candidates will be examined and marked as attain a certain minimum standard at the written examination in all the other subjects.

APPENDIX II-B

Standard and syllabus of the examination

NOTE.—The standard of optional papers will be approximately that of an Honours degree examination of an Indian University.

1. *Essay*.—An essay to be written in English on one of several specified subjects.

2. *General English*.—Questions to test the understanding of and the power to write English. Passages will usually be set for summary or précis.

3. *General Knowledge*.—Including knowledge of current events and of such matters of everyday observation and experience in their scientific aspects as may be expected of an educated person who has not made a special study of any scientific subject. The paper will also include questions on Indian History and Geography of a nature which candidates should be able to answer without special study.

4. *Pure Mathematics*.—The subjects included will be:—

- (1) Algebra, Trigonometry and Theory of Equations with Determinants.
- (2) Pure Plane Geometry and Analytical Geometry of two and three dimensions.
- (3) Differential and Integral Calculus and Differential equations.

5. *Applied Mathematics*.—The subjects included will be:—

- (1) Statics (including Theory of Attractions and Potentials and Hydrostatics)
- (2) Dynamics of a particle and Elementary Rigid Dynamics.

6. *Chemistry*.—The paper will include questions on General (including Physical) Chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry and Organic Chemistry.

7. *Physics*.—The paper will include questions on General Physics, Heat, Light, Sound, Electricity and Magnetism.

8. *Botany*.—The subject includes Vegetable Physiology.

9. *Zoology*.

10. *Geology*.—The subject includes Mineralogy.

11. *English Literature*.—Candidates will be expected to show a general knowledge of the history of English Literature from the time of Spencer to the end of the reign of Queen Victoria with special reference to the works of the following authors:—

Shakespeare, Milton, Johnson, Dickens, Wordsworth, Keats, Carlyle, Tennyson and Hardy.

Evidence of first hand reading will be required.

12. & 13. *Indian and British History*.—The examination will be in Indian History from the beginning of Asoka's reign to the close of the 19th Century and in British History from 1485 to 1880. The papers will include questions on social and literary developments.

14. *World History*.—1789 to 1939.

15. *International Law*.—Including also the History of International Law and the Law of belligerents and neutrals in war.

16. *General Economics*.—Candidates will be expected to have a knowledge of economic theory and should be prepared both to illustrate theory by facts and to analyse facts by the help of theory. Questions may be set on the history of economic thought.

17. *Political Science*.—Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of political theory and its history, Political theory being understood to mean not only the theory of legislation but also the general theory of the State. Questions may also be set on constitutional forms (Representative Government, Federalism, etc.) and Public Administration. Central and Local. Candidates will be expected to have knowledge of the origin and development of existing institutions.

18. *Law*.—Constitutional Law of the Republic of India and the United Kingdom, Jurisprudence, Torts, Indian Law of Contract, Indian Evidence Act, Indian Penal Code.

19. *Philosophy*.—The subject covers the history and the theory of Ethics, Eastern and Western and includes moral standards and their application, the problems of moral order and progress of Society and the State, and theories of punishment. It includes also the history of Western Philosophy and should be studied with special reference to the problems of space, time and casualty, evolution and value and the nature of God.

20. *Geography*.—Geography of the world with special reference to India. Questions may be set on topics which concern Geography jointly with other subjects, such as Economics, History, Physics, Botany and Geology.

21. *Languages*.—Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the principal classical authors and to be able to translate from and compose in the language.

NOTE.—Candidates for Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian may be asked to answer some questions in Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian as the case may be. Answers required to be written in Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagari Script.

22. *Statistics*.—(1) Frequency distributions, average, percentiles, and simple methods of measuring dispersion, graphic methods, treatment of qualitative data, e.g., investigation of association by comparison of ratios, the practice of graphic and algebraic methods of interpolation.

(2) Practical methods used in the analysis and interpretation of statistics of prices, wages and incomes, trade transport, production and consumption, education, etc., methods of dealing with population and vital statistics miscellaneous methods used in handling statistics of experiments or observations.

(3) Elements of modern mathematical theory of statistics, frequency curves and the mathematical representation of groups generally, accuracy of sampling as affecting averages, percentages, the standard deviation, significance of observed differences between averages, of groups, etc., the theory of correlation for two variables.

23. *Advanced Accountancy and Auditing*:—

(a) *Accounts relating to*.—Partnership, Joint Stock Company, Amalgamation, Absorption and Reconstruction, Holding and Subsidiary Companies, Insolvency, Liquidation, Double Accounts System, Hire Purchase and Instalment Systems, and Non-trading organisations, Branch Accounts, Bank Accounts, Contract Accounts, Insurance Accounts, Royalty Accounts, Criticism of Published Accounts. Problems relating to Goodwill, Depreciation and Reserves, etc.

(b) *Cost Accounts*.—Aims and objects of costing Principal systems of ascertaining costs for different types of industries and their characteristics. Methods of apportionment of on cost Treatment and Control of Materials, Stores and Stocks. Treatment of wages and other expenses. Pricing of Stores and Stocks, Forms of Cost Ledger, Stores Ledger, Purchase Journal, Stores Requisition Note, Goods Received Book, Bin Card, Time Sheet Wages Summary, Cost Sheet and other necessary rulings. Ascertainment of Cost and ex-Works Price under Controlled Economy. Practical Problems relating to Cost Accounting.

(c) *Principles and procedure of auditing*.—Audit of Firms, Joint Stock Companies and Public Utilities. Rights, Duties and Liabilities of Auditors, Internal Check, Auditor's appointment and qualifications, Auditor's Report, Investigations and their conduct. Divisible Profits and Dividends, Legal decisions relating to audit matters, Problems relating to audits.

- (d) *Income-tax.*—Application of Income-tax Act and exemptions. Income tax authorities. Heads of income and their assessment. Previous year, Assessment year, Depreciation. Free of tax and Less Tax. Set-off, Computation of Total Income and tax payable by assessee, Assessment of individuals, Firms, Joint Stock Companies, Hindu undivided family, Association of persons. Assessment of new business and discontinued business. Method and principles relating to assessment to super-tax. Practical problems.

24. *Mercantile Law.*—The main principles of the law relating to:

- Agreements.
- Contracts.
- Bailment.
- Pledge.
- Sale of Goods.
- Agency.
- Partnership.
- Indemnity and Guarantee.
- Negotiable Instruments.
- Company Law and Liquidation of Companies.
- Life, Fire, Marine Insurance.
- Common Carriers and Carriage of Goods by Land, Sea and Air.
- Insolvency.

25. *Applied Mechanics.*—

(a) *Buildings*

Consideration of materials used in the construction of roof-trusses. Steel and Timber. Determination of stresses in trusses by various methods. Dead-loads and wind pressure. Factors of safety and working stresses.

Design of roof-trusses. Various types of roof-trusses and roof-coverings; collar beam and hammer beam trusses.

Use of Euler's, Gordon's, Rankine's, Fidler's, Johnson's and straight line formulae in the design of struts. Buckling factor of struts; curves showing comparative strength of struts obtained by various formulae. Choice of size of sections. Finish of steel work. Joints, Design of end-bearings; methods of fixing and supporting ends.

Application of circles and ellipse of stress and Claypron's theorem to design of structures.

Cast Iron and Steel Columns.—Flange and web connections to steel Columns; caps; bases transverse bracing of columns.

Foundations.—Safe pressures; foundations for columns. Slab foundations, cantilever foundations; grillage foundations. Wells. Piles.

Retaining Walls and Earth Pressures.—Rankine's theory. Wedge theory, Winkler's and Bligh's graphical constructions, with corrections. Design of various types of retaining walls in masonry.

Tall Masonry and Steel Chimneys.—Theory and design. Design of Steel and masonry reservoirs; with considerations of wind-pressures.

Deflection of framed structures and determination of stresses, etc., in redundant frames.

Influence diagrams for bending moment and shear for uniformly distributed and irregular loads on trusses, built in beams, and three pinned parabolic; semi-elliptic and semi-circular arches.

General principles of dome design.

Principles of Building Design; consideration of loads on buildings. Steel-works, girders, etc., for buildings.

(b) *Bridges*

Design of superstructure. Determination by graphical and analytical methods of bending moment due to moving loads. Wind pressures.

Design of masonry bridges and culverts.

Plate-web girders. Analysis of stresses.

Warren and lattice girders.

Three pinned arches; doubly pinned and rigid arches.

General considerations on the design of suspension, cantilevers and tubular bridges.

Steel arched bridges.

Swing bridges.

(c) *Reinforced Concrete*

Shear, bond and diagonal tension, its nature, evaluation and location of reinforcement.

Design of simple and doubly reinforced beams and continuous beam.

Theory and design of reinforced concrete columns and piles.

Design of slab foundations.

Design of simple cantilever and counterfort retaining walls. Equivalent moments of inertia for reinforced concrete sections.

Theory of elastic deflections and outline of investigation of stresses in reinforced concrete arches.

(d) *General*

Analysis of stress, analysis of strain, elastic limit and ultimate strength. Relation between the elastic constants. Launhardt-Weyrauch formula for working stresses in a structural member and determination of its cross sectional area. Repetition of stresses. Bending moment and shearing force diagrams for dead loads. Graphical determination of stresses in frames; effect of wind pressure; method of sections. Stress in the cross-section of a beam due to bending ($M/I \cdot f/y \cdot E/R$); compound and conjugated stresses. Rankine's theory of earth-pressure; depth of foundations and strength of footings. Grillage foundations; Coulomb's theory of earth-pressure; modification due to Rebahn.

Bending moment and shearing force diagrams for live loads. Analysis of uniform and uniformly varying stress. Elastic theory of bending of beams; bending and shear stresses in beams; Modulus of section and equivalent areas. Maximum and minimum stresses in a joint due to eccentric loading. Stresses in dams and chimneys. Stability of block-work structures. Design of rivetted joints and stresses in boiler shells. Euler's theory concerning struts; modifications due to Rankine, Gordon and others. Torsion, Combined torsion and bending deflections. Encastre beams, Continuous beams and theorem of three moments. Elastic theory of arches. Masonry arches.

26. *Prime Movers.*—

Fuel Gas Plants and Boilers.—

(a) *Fuel.*—Coal, Wood, petroleum, gas, petrol, alcohol, etc., physical characteristics, approximate chemical composition; heat of combustion.

(b) *Gas Plants.*—Gas producers, pressure and suction plants, arrangements and working.

(c) *Boilers.*—Draught; natural, forced and induced, Ordinary forms of stationary locomotive, marine water-tube, and other types; heating surface, fire-grate area; boiler efficiency superheaters; feed-water heaters; accessories and management.

Theory of Heat Engines.—

(a) *Thermodynamical principles:* Carnot's cycle; perfect heat engine; second law.

(b) *Air Engines.*—Stirling and other forms.

(c) *Internal Combustion Engines.*—Gas, oil and petrol engines; types and working; features of cycles. Proportioning of mixtures; efficiencies.

(d) *Steam.*—Thermodynamics of the generation, expansion and condensation of steam; heat-diagrams, etc.

(e) *Steam engines and turbines,* with special references to modern developments.

(f) *Refrigerating Plants.*—Theory and General arrangement of the more common types.

(g) *Air Compressors.*—Theory of pneumatic working. *Generating Plants, Accessories and Details.*—

(a) *General arrangements and construction* of the more important types.

(b) *Condensers, air-pumps, circulating pumps, cooling tanks, etc.*

(c) *Carburettors, and system of ignition.*

(d) *Cylinders, pistons, cross-heads, guides, connecting rods, cranks, governors, fly-wheels, valves and valve-gears: glands and pipes.*

(e) *Engine Testing.*—Consumption of steam and fuel, gas, and oil brakes, and dynamo-meters. Indicators and indicator diagrams.

Personality test.—The candidate will be interviewed by a Board who will have before them a record of his career. He will be asked questions on matters of general interest. The object of the interview is to assess the personal suitability of the candidate for the Service or Services for which he has applied by a Board of competent and unbiased observers. The qualities to be judged may be broadly summed up as an assessment of the mental calibre of the candidate when that term is understood to include not only intellectual qualities but also social and moral traits of personality. Some of the qualities to be judged are mental alertness, critical powers of assimilation, clear and logical exposition, balance of judgment, variety and depth of interest, ability for social cohesion and leadership, intellectual and moral integrity.

2. The technique of the interview is not that of a strict cross examination, but of a natural though directed and purposive conversation, which is intended to reveal the mental qualities of the candidate.

3. The Personality test is not intended to be a test either of the specialised or general knowledge of the candidates which have been already tested through his written papers. Candidates are expected to have taken an intelligent interest not only in their special subjects of academic study, but also in the events which are happening around them both within and without their own state or country, as well as in modern currents of thought, and in new discoveries which should rouse the curiosity of well educated youth.

APPENDIX II-C

Syllabus for additional papers to be offered by candidates competing for the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service.

HIGHER PURE MATHEMATICS:

1. Infinite Series and Products.

2. Analysis:

(a) Functions of a real variable.

(b) Functions of a complex variable.

3. Advanced Geometry including Differential Geometry. Curves in space. Envelopes. Curvature of surfaces. Lines of curvature. Geodesics.

HIGHER APPLIED MATHEMATICS:

1. Statics including Attractions and Potentials.

2. Hydrostatics: Fluid pressure. Atmospheric pressure. Capillarity.

3. Dynamics of a particle and Rigid bodies.

Particle Dynamics.—Central Orbits. Constrained motion. Motion in a resisting medium Motion in three dimensions.

Rigid Dynamics.—Motion in two dimensions. Momentum and *Vis-viva*, Lagrange's equations of motion and their application to small oscillations.

4. Hydrodynamics including the elementary theory of the motion of solids through a liquid, and surface waves.

5. Electricity and Magnetism.

6. Thermodynamics, Kinetic theory of gases, radiation.

HIGHER CHEMISTRY:

I. A study of the following elements: Rare gases, rare earths, elements of atomic number 43, 61, 85, 87, hafnium, protoactinium, polonium, rhenium and transuranic elements.

Co-ordination compounds. Radio activity and transmutation of elements. Modern methods of atomic weight determination. Different forms of hydrogen and its isotopes. Free radicals of short life. Newer methods in analytical chemistry.

II. Theories of organic chemistry including resonance and hydrogen bond. Organic reactions and stereochemistry. Production and uses of aliphatic hydrocarbons. Natural and synthetic polymers and polysaccharides. Chemistry of diphenyl and polycyclic hydrocarbons. Tannins and depsides, terpenes and alkaloids. Natural colouring matters. Important members of the following: vitamins and hormones, sterols and bile acids, cardiac glycosides. Insecticides and antibiotics. Synthetic drugs and perfumes.

III. The states of aggregation. Surface chemistry and colloids. Thermodynamics—I and II laws of thermodynamics and their application to chemical phenomena. Electrochemistry. Chemical kinetics and catalysis. Quantum theory.

HIGHER PHYSICS:

1. General Properties of Matter and Sound—Mechanics of deformable bodies. Helical Springs. Capillary phenomena. Viscosity. Wave motion. Acoustical measurements. Absorption of sound. Ultrasonics.

2. Heat and Thermodynamics—Brownian motion. Kinetic theory of gases. Transport phenomena in gases at low pressures. Thermodynamic functions and their applications. Specific heat of Solids. Conduction and convection. Absolute scale, measurement of temperature.

3. Optics—Theory of co-axial symmetrical optical systems and instruments. Experimental spectroscopy Electromagnetic theory. Scattering of light Diffraction. Polarisation. Conical refraction.

4. Electricity and Magnetism—Gauss theorem Electrometers. Atmospheric electricity. Magnetic hysteresis. Theory of permanent magnets. Measurement of electrical quantities. Alternating Current theory. Induction Motor. Cyclotron and other methods for production of high voltages. Transmission and reception of wireless waves. Television.

5. Electron Theory and Wave Mechanics—Hydrogen and helium spectra Zeeman and Stark effects Pauli's principle and periodic classification of elements. X-rays and X-ray spectroscopy. Compton effect. Motion of electron in electric and magnetic fields. Conduction in metals. Superconductivity. Thermionics. Thermal ionization. Properties of atomic nuclei. Mass Spectroscopy. Radioactive transformations. Elementary particles and their properties. Nuclear forces. Cosmic rays. Special theory of relativity. Dual nature of light and matter. Schrodinger's equation and its solution in simple cases.

HIGHER BOTANY:

Candidates will be expected to possess an advanced knowledge of the main groups of the vegetable kingdom both living and extinct (viz. Algae, Fungi, Bryophyta, Pteridophyta, Gymnosperms and Angiosperms) with special reference to the Indian flora.

Anatomy—Origin, nature and development of plant tissues and their distribution from ecological and physiological point of view.

Ecology—Principal types of vegetation of India, their distribution and the importance of vegetational study.

Physiology—An advanced knowledge of the important Physiological processes of plant body.

Plant Pathology—An advanced knowledge of the important diseases of plants caused by bacteria, fungi, viruses and physiological diseases together with the methods of control.

Economic Botany—A study of the important economic products of India and their distribution.

General Biology—A knowledge of fundamentals and recent development in variation, heredity, evolution, cytology, genetics and principles of plant breeding.

HIGHER ZOOLOGY:

(1) The Structure, bionomics, development, classification and general organisation of the following groups:—

Protozoa (Protozoa and disease); Parazoa; Coelenterata; Platyhelminthes and Nemathelminthes (with special reference to the disease carriers of man and domestic animals); Annelida; Arthropoda (Economic role of Insects in India); Chaetognatha, Rotifera Polyzoa etc., Mollusca; Echinodermata; Cephalochordata; Urochordata; Cyclostomata; Elasmobranchii; Teleostei; Dipnoi; Amphibian; Reptilia, Aves; and Mammalia

(2) General Biology:

Evolution; Heredity and Mendelism; Variations, Mutations; Basic Principles of Cytology—Cell Structure with modern concept of genes, Cell division, Fertilizations, Gametogenesis—Parasitism; Animal colouration, Mimicry Geographical and Geological distribution of animals. Growth of Biological ideas and the contribution of great biologists to knowledge and civilization.

HIGHER GEOLOGY:

General Geology—History and development of the science of Geology. Origin and evolution of the Earth. Radioactivity and geology, Seismology. Isostasy, Wegener's Theory, Evolution of continents, Oceanic basins.

Crystallography and Mineralogy—Crystal symmetry and structure. The Reflecting Goniometer. Detailed study of rock-forming and economic minerals.

Petrology—Igneous rocks. Sedimentary rocks. Metamorphic rocks.

Structural and Field Geology—Problems of rock deformation. Structure in relation to topography and economic geology. Methods of Geological Surveying and Mapping.

Palacontology, Stratigraphy and Indian Geology.

Palacontology—Detailed knowledge of invertebrate palacontology; an outline of vertebrate palacontology and palaebotany.

Stratigraphy and Indian Geology—Principles of stratigraphy. Detailed study of geological formation as developed in India, Pakistan and Burma.

Economic Geology—With special reference to India, Principles of Geological prospecting.

ENGLISH LITERATURE:

From 1780 to 1901 with special reference to the works of Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats, Byron, Lamb, Jane Austen, Carlyle, Ruskin, Dickens, Thackeray, Tennyson & Browning.

INDIAN HISTORY:

From 1600 to the present day.

EUROPEAN HISTORY:

From 1789 to 1878.

BRITISH CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY FROM 1603 TO THE PRESENT DAY**ADVANCED ECONOMIC THEORY:**

Indifference technique of economic analysis; the Stationary State and Statical Equilibrium; Theory of Imperfect Competition; Laws of Production and Distribution; Theories of Capital and Interests; Theory of International Trade.

Economic Dynamics; National Income approach; Theory of Employment in a closed and in an open economy; Theories of the Trade Cycle; Taxation and public expenditure in a welfare State; Theories of Economic Development; Theory of Economic Planning.

ADVANCED INDIAN ECONOMICS:

Scope and nature of the Indian Economic Problem; Resources and Requirements; Population Trends and Population Policy; Indian Agriculture. Technological, institutional, social, legislative and financial aspects; Agrarian Reform; The Food Problem; River Valley Schemes, Industrial Development, Fiscal Policy; Foreign and Inland Trade; Balance of Payments; Currency and Prices in India. The Reserve Bank and its working; The banking system and Indian economic development; Taxation and Expenditure; National Income; Effects of the two World Wars on Indian Economy; Economic consequences of Partition; Indian Economy since Independence; Recent Economic Legislation; planning India's economic development.

POLITICAL THEORY FROM HOBBS TO THE PRESENT DAY

Theories of Contract and Natural Right—Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau. The Historians—Vico, Montesquieu and Burke. The Utilitarians. The Evolutionists. The Idealists—Kant, Hegel, Green, Bradley and Bosanquet. Marxism, Pluralism and Fascism.

POLITICAL ORGANISATION AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

(i) Political Institutions—The rise of Modern National States. Parliamentary and Presidential forms of Government. Unitary and Federal Governments. The Legislature. The Executive and the Judiciary. Methods of Representation. The Communistic and Totalitarian forms of Government.

(ii) Public Administration—The scope and nature of Public Administration. Rise of public administration in the 19th Century. Principles of administration as derived from the working of the Civil Services of England, France and India. Problems of personnel—Selection and training. The desirability of a scientific and economic Civil Service Relationship of the Civil Servant with the public.

(iii) The growth of public Corporations.

ADVANCED METAPHYSICS AND EPISTEMOLOGY:

Candidates will be expected to be familiar with the views of prominent philosophers from Kant to the Present Day. Questions may be set on any of the following topics:—

1. The sources, materials, varieties, limits, and criteria of knowledge.

Truth, Falsehood and Error.

2. Theories of reality. Reality and Existence, Monism, Dualism and Pluralism. Post-Hegelian Idealism, Radical Empiricism, Creative Evolution, New Realism, Neutral Monism, Logical Positivism.

ADVANCED PSYCHOLOGY INCLUDING EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

1. Scope, subject matter, and Methods of Psychology.
2. Relation of Psychology with physiology, the Social Sciences and Medicine.
3. Heredity and environment.
The development of the individual.
Motivation, Feeling and emotion.
Sensation, perception and observation.
Learning, memory, imagination and thinking.
Theories of personality.

4. Individual Differences. Measurement of Intelligence and other abilities. Temperamental and personality tests.

5. Schools of Modern Psychology.

The Introspectionists, the Hormic School Behaviourism, Gestalt, the Psycho-Analytical and allied Schools.

MEDIEVAL CIVILISATION AS REFLECTED IN ARABIC LITERATURE

(570 A.D.—1650 A.D.)

The paper will test the candidate's knowledge of geography, history and social, political and religious evolution and developments.

MEDIEVAL CIVILISATION AS REFLECTED IN PERSIAN LITERATURE

(570 A.D.—1650 A.D.)

The paper will test the candidate's knowledge of geography, history and social, political and religious evolution and developments.

ANCIENT INDIAN CIVILIZATION AND PHILOSOPHY

The history of the Civilization, Philosophy and thought of India from 2000 B.C. to 1200 A.D.

NOTE.—The paper will test the knowledge of geography, history and social, political and religious evolution and developments. Questions may be set which require an acquaintance with archaeological discoveries.

ANTHROPOLOGY:

Physical Anthropology—its definition and scope. The Geological and Zoological background of physical anthropology. The origin of species—the roles of heredity—selection and environment in the formation of species. Human Evolution—Man's place among the primates—time and place of anthropogenesis. Early types of Man—Palaeoanthropic man and Neanthropic Man—Homo Sapiens. Problems of race differences and the classification of living races.

Measurement and quantitative treatment of the somatic differences in Man. Craniometry and Osteometry. Significance of blood group distribution.

Relationship between Physical and mental traits.

Scope of Social Anthropology. Relation between anthropology and sociology and other social sciences. Methods of study. Materials of observation. Evolutionary anthropogeographical, historical, functional and psychological approaches.

Family, clan, types of social structure, their distribution and origin.

Forms of marriage, Methods of securing wife, bride-price dowry, divorce and compensation, Kinship, Primitive government and social structure.

Myths in primitive life, art, ritual and tradition, Magical beliefs and practices. The concept of the supernatural. Religious sacrifice and taboo.

Principles of primitive economics. Types of economic structure, Division of labour values, individualism and collectivism. Inter-tribal and intra-tribal exchange of goods and services.

Distribution of tribal groups in India—Levels of Cultural development represented by them; problems of tribal rehabilitation, adaptation, acculturation and assimilation of tribal groups. Methods adopted in the various States for tribal welfare.

SOCIOLOGY:

Scope of Sociology, Relations with the Social and natural sciences. Methods.

Origins of Society, Primitive life, Stages of social evolution, Social heritage; its mechanisms. Orders of environment. Types of behaviour.

Social Structure, Groups, Institutions, Association, Family, Marriage, Status, Class, Community, Herd and Crowd, Occupation, Property, Personality, Culture and Civilization. Myths and Legends. Language and Speech, Race Contracts and their types, State. Morals and their evolution. Habits, Customs, Mores and Folkways.

Social Change. Technological, economic, demographic forces.

Psychological factors, Interaction, imitation, diffusion, Cultural factors. Role of ideas. Leadership. Laws of social change and social selection.

Social Processes. Competition. Differentiation. Collectivisation. Types of Conflict. Distribution of wealth, social Ecology.

Social maladjustment. Mass culture, City and Village, Crime, Social Evils.

Social Control, Agencies. The State and the Law. Welfare State. Religion. Art. Education. Public opinion and Propaganda.

Social Planning, its principles, Indian conditions, Social Work and Welfare.

Social Security, Purpose and Progress.

History of Social Thought. Materialistic and Sociological schools, Indian contribution in the light of Indian Culture.

Elementary Social Statistics. Techniques of Social Surveys.

HIGHER GEOGRAPHY:

Geomorphology. The Earth. Isostasy. Seismology. Land forms. Origin of the continents. Origin and forms of the mountains. Earth Movements. Tension in the crust of the earth, its causes and results, rift-valleys.

Climatology. Structure of the atmosphere. Radiation. Insolation and temperature. Geographical distribution of temperature. Major regions of pressure and seasonal variations. Air masses and fronts. Principal types of pressure systems and their weather significance. Vapour in the atmosphere. Atmospheric electricity. Atmospheric optics. Weather analysis and weather forecasting.

Oceanography. Origin of the Oceans and Seas. Floor of the Oceans. Temperature, salinity. Sea-bottom deposits and their classification. Ocean circulation; waves, currents and tides.

Economic Geography. Influence of Environment on the Economic activities of man. Primary production. Agriculture as an economic activity. Production of major foodstuffs. Beverage crops and raw materials of modern industry. Fishing. Forests. Minerals and mining. Power resources of the world. Secondary production. Chief manufacturing industries. Transport. Effect of inland waterways on the industrial development of important regions. Influence of road and rail in the opening of new regions. Main Ocean routes, air routes and their geographical importance.

APPENDIX III

FEES:

Candidates seeking admission to the examination must pay the following fee:—

(a) To the Commission:

(i) Re 1/- when asking for application form and connected documents.

This amount should be paid to the Commission by Money Order. Local candidates, however, may pay cash at the counter. The Commission will not accept payment made otherwise.

(ii) Rs. 81.50/- (Rs. 19.62/- in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) with the completed application form.

This amount should be paid by means of Treasury Receipt or CROSSED Indian Postal Orders payable to Secretary, Union Public Service Commission. The Commission will not accept payment made otherwise.

(b) To the Medical Board:

Rs. 16/- before examination by a Medical Board, if selected for appointment.

This amount should be paid in cash to the Medical Boards concerned at the time of the Medical examination.

2. Once an application has been considered by the Commission and the decision communicated to the candidate, no claim from the candidate for a refund of the fee paid by him to the Commission will ordinarily be entertained nor can this fee be held in reserve for any other examination or selection. If, however, a candidate is not admitted to the examination by the Commission, a refund of Rs. 75/- (Rs. 18.75/- in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) will be made to him.

3. The Commission may at their discretion remit the prescribed fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu & Kashmir and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee. The fee of Re. 1/-, however, must be paid even by a displaced person when asking the Commission for form and this amount will be refundable to him if on receipt of his application his claim to be a displaced person is accepted by the Commission and his fee is remitted.

APPENDIX IV

Brief particulars relating to the Services to which recruitment is being made through this Examination (Detailed information may, if desired, be obtained from the Ministry concerned).

1. **Indian Administrative Service.**—(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of one year which may be extended. Successful candidates will be required to undergo probation at such place and in such manner and pass such examinations during the period of probation as the Government of India may determine.

(b) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his appointment or, if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

(d) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under clauses (b) and (c) above.

(e) An officer belonging to the Indian Administrative Service will be liable to serve anywhere in India either under the Central Government or under a State Government.

(f) *Scales of pay:*—

Junior Scale: Rs. 350—400—450—500—540—580—600—E.
B.—80—870—40—950 (19 years).

Senior Scale: Rs. 800 (6th year or under)—50—1,000—60—1,300—50—1,800 (25 years).

A probationer will be started on the junior time scale and permitted to count the period spent on probation towards leave, pension or increment in the time scale.

(g) **Provident Fund.**—Officers of the Indian Administrative Service are governed by the All India Services (Provident Fund) Rules, 1955.

(h) **Leave.**—Officers of the Indian Administrative Service are governed by the All India Services (Leave) Rules, 1955.

(i) **Medical Attendance.**—Officers of the Indian Administrative Service are entitled to medical attendance benefits admissible under the All India Services (Medical Attendance) Rules 1954.

(j) **Retirement Benefits.**—The terms are at present under consideration.

2. **Indian Foreign Service.**—(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period which will not ordinarily exceed 3 years. Successful candidates will be required to attend a preliminary course of lectures for three months in India and will then be sent abroad for training for 18 months, a part of which will be spent in a foreign University, where they will be required to study such subjects as are prescribed and a foreign language. On completion of training abroad probationers will be required to undergo further training in India. During their period of training, the probationers will be required to pass one or more examinations before they become eligible for confirmation in the Service.

(b) On the conclusion of his period of probation and on his passing the prescribed examinations Government may confirm the officer in his appointment, or if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government, been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

(c) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he is not likely to prove suitable for the Foreign Service, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(d) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under clause (b) and (c) above.

(e) *Scales of pay.*

Junior Scale: Rs. 350—400—450—500—540—580—600—E.
B.—80—870—40—950 (19 years).

Senior Scale: Rs. 800 (6th year or under)—50—1,000—60—1,300—50—1,800 (25 years).

(f) A probationer will receive the following pay during probation:—

First year Rs. 350 per mensem.

Second year Rs. 400 per mensem.

Third year Rs. 450 per mensem.

This may be supplemented as necessary with an allowance towards the cost of training abroad.

NOTE.—Annual increments during probation will be contingent on the probationer passing the prescribed tests if any and showing progress to the satisfaction of Government.

On successful completion of probation a probationer will be confirmed in the Indian Foreign Service.

(g) An officer belonging to the Indian Foreign Service will be liable to serve anywhere inside or outside India.

(h) The Revised Leave Rules, 1933, as amended from time to time will apply to Members of the Service subject to certain modifications. Conditions in regard to Pension etc., will be determined by Government later.

3. *Indian Police Service.*—(a) Appointment will be made on probation for a period of two years which may be extended. Successful candidates will be required to undergo probation at such place and in such manner and pass such examinations during the period of probation as Government may determine.

(b) } As in clauses (b), (c) and (d) for the Indian Administrative Service.
(c) }
(d) }

(e) An officer belonging to the Indian Police Service will be liable to serve anywhere in India either under the Central Government or under a State Government.

(f) Scales of pay:—

Junior Scale: Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E. B.—30—770—40—850 (19 years).

Senior Scale: Rs. 600 (6th year or under)—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150 (in the 22nd year).

Selection Grade: Rs. 1,250.

Deputy Inspectors General of Police—Rs. 1,450—50—1,650.
Inspector General of Police Rs. 1,850—100—2,250/
Rs. 1,650—75—1950.

NOTE.—Posts remunerated above the time-scale (i.e. Inspectors General of Police, Deputy Inspectors General of Police, and Superintendents of Police of the Selection Grade) constitute 20 per cent. of Senior posts under each State Government.

(g) } As in clauses (g), (h) and (i) for the Indian Administrative Service.
(h) }
(i) }

(j) It has been provisionally decided that officers of the Indian Police Service shall be entitled to retirement-cum-death benefit according to the same scale and pattern as applicable to officers of the Central Services, Class I.

4. Indian Audit and Accounts Service.

5. Indian Defence Accounts Service.

6. Indian Railway Accounts Service, and

7. Indian Customs and Excise Service.

(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of 2 years, provided that this period may be extended if the officer on probation has not qualified for confirmation by passing the prescribed departmental examinations. Repeated failure to pass the departmental examinations within a period of 3 years will involve loss of appointment.

(b) Probationers of the Indian Railway Accounts Service will also be required to undergo a course of training at the Railway Staff College, Baroda, and to pass the test prescribed by the College authorities. The test in the College is compulsory and a second chance, in the event of failure will not be given except in exceptional circumstances and provided the record of the officer is such that such a relaxation may be made. They may, however, be put on to a working post on satisfactory completion of two years' training but they may not be confirmed till they have passed the test at the Railway Staff College, Baroda, and passed the higher and lower departmental examinations.

(c) Probationers of the Indian Railway Accounts Service will be required to pass a language examination in Hindi by the lower standard modified to suit the requirements of the Railways before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 to Rs. 380 in the time-scale during the period of their probation. Probationers who can read, write and speak in Hindi, may be exempted by the General Manager from passing the language examination. Failure to pass the examination within the probationary period involves liability to removal from service.

Officers (including probationers) of the Indian Railway Accounts Service recruited under these rules—

(a) will be eligible to pensionary benefits; and

(b) shall subscribe to the State Railway provident Fund under the rules of that Fund

as applicable to Railway Servants appointed on the date they join Service.

(d) If for any reasons considered within his control, a probationer in the Indian Railway Accounts Service wishes to withdraw from training he will be liable to refund the whole cost of his training and any other moneys paid to him during the period of his probation.

(e) If, in the opinion of Government or the Comptroller and Auditor General, as the case may be, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory, or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(f) On the conclusion of his period of probation Government or the Comptroller and Auditor General as the case may be may confirm the officer in his appointment or if his work or

conduct has, in the opinion of Government or the Comptroller and Auditor General, as the case may be, been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit, provided that in respect of appointments to temporary vacancies there will be no claim to confirmation.

Note.—A reference is also invited to the last but one subparagraph of Rule 3 of the main Rule.

(g) The Indian Defence Accounts Service carries with it a definite liability for service in any part of India as well as for Field Service in or out of India.

(h) Scales of pay:—

Indian Audit and Accounts Service.

Junior Scale: Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850.

Senior Scale: Rs. 600 (6th year or under)—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Junior Administrative grades: Rs. 1,300—60—1,600 and 1,600—100—1,800.

Senior Administrative grades: Rs. 1,800—100—2,000, and 2,000—125—2,250.

Note 1.—Probationary Officers will start on the minimum of the Junior Scale and will count their service for increments from the date of joining.

Note 2.—The officers on probation will not be allowed the pay above the stage of Rs. 350 unless they pass the departmental examination in accordance with the rules which will be prescribed from time to time.

Indian Defence Accounts Service.

Junior Scale: Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850.

Senior Scale: Rs. 600 (6th year or under)—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Junior Administrative grade: Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Senior Administrative grade: Rs. 1,800—100—2,000.

Controller-General of Defence Accounts: Under consideration.

Note 1.—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the Junior Scale and will count their service for increments from the date of joining.

Note 2.—The Officers on probation will not be allowed the pay above the stage of Rs. 350 unless they pass the departmental examination (including the language examination in Hindi) in accordance with the rules in force from time to time.

Indian Railway Accounts Service:

(a) Junior Scale: Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850.

Senior Scale: Rs. 600 (6th year or under)—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Junior Administrative grade: Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Senior Administrative grade: Rs. 1,800—100—2,000—125—2,250.

(b) On appointment a probationer shall execute an agreement binding himself and one surety jointly and severally to refund in the event of his failing to complete probation to the satisfaction of the Central Government, any moneys paid to him consequent on his appointment as probationer.

(c) increment from Rs. 350 to Rs. 380 will be stopped if they fail to pass Departmental examination within the two years' probationary period. In cases where the probationary period has to be extended for failing to pass all the Departmental examinations within the stipulated period on their passing Departmental examinations and being confirmed after expiry of the extended period of probation, they will be allowed to draw the increments only from the date following that on which the last examination ends; this will not affect the date of their future increments.

Note.—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the Junior Scale and will count their service for increments from the date of joining. They will, however be required to pass any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 p.m. to Rs. 380 p.m. in the time scale.

Indian Customs and Excise Service:

Time Scale:

(i) Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850 (Junior Scale).

(ii) Rs. 600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150 (Senior Scale).

Deputy Collectors of Customs—Rs. 1,000—50—1,400.

Collectors of Customs, Grade II—Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Collectors of Customs, Grade I—Rs. 1,800—100—2,000.

Deputy Collectors of Central Excise—Rs. 1,000—50—1,400.

Collectors of Central Excise, Grade II—Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Collectors of Central Excise, Grade I—Rs. 1,800—100—2,000.

Note 1.—The officer on probation will not be allowed the pay above the stage of Rs. 350 unless he passes the departmental examination in accordance with the rules which will be prescribed from time to time.

Note 2.—It should be clearly understood by probationers that their appointment would be subject to any change in the constitution of the Indian Customs and Excise Service which the Government of India may think proper to make from time to time and that they would have no claim for compensation in consequence of any such changes.

8. *Indian Income-tax Service Class I.*—(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of 2 years provided that this period may be extended if the officer on probation has not qualified for confirmation by passing the prescribed departmental examinations. Repeated failures to pass the departmental examinations within a period of 3 years will involve loss of appointment.

(b) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his appointment, or if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit, provided that in respect of appointments to temporary vacancies there will be no claim to confirmation.

(d) If the power to make appointments in the service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government described in the above clauses.

(e) *Scales of pay:*—

Grade II:

Time Scale: Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850.

Grade I.

Time Scale: Rs. 600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax:

Rs. 1,000—50—1,400.

Rs. 1,300—60—1,600 (Selection Grade).

Commissioners of Income Tax, Grade II:

Rs. 1,600—100—1,800.

Commissioners of Income Tax, Grade I:

Rs. 1,800—100—2,000.

Note 1.—The officer on probation will not be allowed the pay above the stage of Rs. 350 unless he passes the departmental examinations in accordance with the rules which will be prescribed from time to time.

Note 2.—It should be clearly understood by probationers that their appointment would be subject to any change in the constitution of the Income Tax Service Class I which the Government of India may think proper to make from time to time and that they would have no claim for compensation in consequence of any such changes.

9. *Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways.*

(a) Candidates selected for appointment will be appointed as probationary officers in the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments for a period of three years during which they will undergo the training as indicated in para. r, and put in a minimum period of one year's probation in a working post. If the period of training has to be extended in any case, due to the training having not been completed satisfactorily, the total period of probation will be correspondingly extended.

(b) If for any reasons considered within his control, a probationer in the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Department wishes to withdraw from training, he will be liable to refund the whole cost of his training and any other moneys paid to him during the period of his probation.

(c) The Probationary officers will be on probation for a period of three years during which their services will be liable to termination on three months' notice on either side. They shall undergo practical training for the first two years. Those favourably reported upon at the end of the two years' training will be given charge of a working post provided they pass departmental and other examinations as may be prescribed. It must be noted that a second chance to pass any examination will, as a rule, not be given except under exceptional circumstances and only provided the order record of the candidate during the period of his training is such as to justify such a relaxation being made. Failure to pass the examination may result in termination of service and will, in any case, involve stoppage of increment. At the end of one year in a working post, the Officers will be required to

pass a final examination both practical and theoretical and will, if successful, be confirmed provided they are considered otherwise fit for permanent appointment. In cases, where the probationary period has to be extended for failing to pass any or all the departmental examinations within the stipulated period, on their passing the departmental examinations and being confirmed after expiry of the extended period of probation, the drawal of the first and subsequent increments will be regulated by rules and orders in force from time to time. On confirmation their agreement will continue to remain in force subject to their service being terminable on six months' notice on either side.

(d) Within 5 years of their appointment as probationers, officers may be allocated to the Transportation (Traffic) or the Commercial Department. They will, thereafter, continue in the Department to which they are allotted unless it is considered necessary in the public interest to transfer any particular officer from one to the other Department.

(e) On appointment, a probationer shall execute an agreement binding himself and one surety jointly and severally to refund in the event of his failing to complete probation to the satisfaction of the Central Government, any moneys paid to him consequent on his appointment as probationer.

(f) Probationers will be required to pass a language examination in Hindi by the lower standard, modified to suit the requirements of the Railways before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 to Rs. 380 in the time scale during the period of their probation. Probationers who can read, write and speak in Hindi, may be exempted by the General Manager from passing the language examination. Failure to pass the examination within the probationary period involves liability to removal from service.

(g) Officers (including probationers) of the Transportation (Traffic) & Commercial Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railway recruited under these rules—

(a) will be eligible to pensionary benefits; and

(b) shall subscribe to the State Railway Provident Fund under the rules of that Fund

as applicable to Railway servants appointed on the date they join service.

(h) Pay will commence from the date of joining service. Service for increments will also count from that date.

(i) Officers recruited under these rules shall be eligible for leave in accordance with the rules for the time being in force applicable to officers of Indian Railways.

(j) Officers will ordinarily be employed throughout their service on the railway to which they may be posted on first appointment and will have no claim as a matter of right to transfer to some other Railway. But the Government of India reserve the right to transfer such officers in the exigencies of service to any other railway or project in or out of India.

(k) The relative seniority of officers appointed will ordinarily be determined by their order of merit in the competitive examination; if the period of training and consequently the period of probation has to be extended in any particular case due to the training having not been completed satisfactorily, the officer will be liable to lose in seniority. The Government of India, however, reserve the right of fixing seniority at their discretion in individual cases. They also reserve the right of assigning to officers appointed otherwise than by a competitive examination positions in the seniority list at their discretion.

(1) *Scales of Pay:*

Junior Scale: Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850.

Senior Scale: Rs. 600 (1st to 6th year)—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Junior Administrative grade: Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Senior Administrative grade: Rs. 1,800—100—2,000—125—2,250.

Note.—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the Junior Scale and will count their service for increments from the date of joining. They will however, be required to pass any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 p.m. to Rs. 380 p.m. in the time scale.

Increment from Rs. 350 to Rs. 380 will be stopped if they fail to pass the Departmental examinations within the first two years of the training and probationary period. In cases where the training period has to be extended for failing to pass all the Departmental Examinations within the stipulated period on their passing the departmental examinations after expiry of the extended period of training, they will be allowed to draw the increments only from the date following that on which the last examination ends; this will not affect the date of their future increments.

(m) The increments will be given for approved service only and in accordance with rules of the Department.

(n) Promotions to the administrative grades are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment and are made wholly by selection; mere seniority is considered to confer no claim to promotion.

(o) The administrative appointments in the Transportation (Traffic) Department are also open to officers of the Transportation (Power) Department.

(p) The administrative appointments are not reserved for officers of the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial or Transportation (Power) Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways, and the Government of India reserve the right to appoint at their discretion, an officer of any department of a Railway to any of these posts.

(q) Officers of the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments are eligible for appointment to administrative posts in the General Manager's Office and the Division.

(r) Courses of training for probationers in the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments.

Note 1.—The Government of India reserve the right to reduce at their discretion, the period of training in the case of candidates who have had previous training or experience either in the United Kingdom or India.

Note 2.—Probationers will also have to undergo training at the Railway Staff College, Baroda, in two phases. The test in the Staff College is compulsory and a second chance in the event of failure, will not be given except in exceptional circumstances and provided the record of the Officer is such that such a relaxation may be made. Failure to pass the test may involve the termination of service and in any case, the officers will not be confirmed till they pass the test, their period of training and/or probation being extended as necessary.

Note 3.—The programmes of training given below have been drawn up chiefly for the purpose of guidance; they may be varied at the discretion of General Managers to suit particular cases provided that the total aggregate period of training is not ordinarily curtailed.

(1) Length of course—Two years.

	Months
Area School, to learn Guards duties	1
Working as Guard	1
Training in Baroda Staff College (1st Phase)	2
Booking office, Parcel office, Goods Shed and Transhipment Shed	1
Traffic Accounts including a period with the Travelling Inspector of Accounts and personal preparation of balance sheets at Stations	2
Area School to qualify as A.S.M.	1
Working as Yard Master, Asstt. Station Master	3
Station Master and Yard Foreman	
Working as Assistant Loco Foreman	1½
Working as Assistant Controller	2
Training at Baroda Staff College (2nd Phase)	1½
Training in District or Divisional Office	2
Understudying the Traffic Inspector (Operating)	½
Training in Headquarters Office (Operating)	2
Understudying a Commercial Inspector	½
Training in Headquarters Office Commercial	2½
	23½
Period set apart for journey time for taking up various items for training and inescapable leave	½
TOTAL	24

(2) Provided he passes the examination at the end of his two years' training a probationer will be given charge of a working post on probation for a further year.

(3) Examination will be held as may be required at the close of courses as well as at intervals during the period of training.

*Note.—Before a probationer is put to work independently as a Guard, Assistant Station Master, Station Master, Yard Foreman, Assistant Locomotive Foreman, or Assistant Controller, he must be examined by a responsible officer of the administration in the respective duties for each of these posts and declared qualified.

10. Indian Postal Service (Class I).—(a) Selected candidates will be under training in this department for a period which will not ordinarily exceed two years. During this period they will be required to pass the prescribed departmental test.

(b) If in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer under training is unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his period of training Government may confirm the officer in his appointment or, if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the service or may extend his period of training for such further period as Government may think fit.

(d) If the power to make appointments in the service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government described in the above clauses.

(c) Scales of Pay:

Junior Time Scale: Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850.

(Officers under training will draw pay in this time scale).

Senior Time Scale: Rs. 600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Directors of Postal Services: Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Postmaster-General: Rs. 1,800—100—2,000.

(f) An officer under training will not be eligible to draw the next increment unless he passes the departmental examination.

(g) It should be clearly understood by probationers that their appointment would be subject to any change in the constitution of the Indian Postal Service, Class I, which Government of India may think proper to make from time to time and that they would have no claim for compensation in consequence of any such changes.

11. The Central Secretariat Service.—(a) The Central Secretariat Service will consist of three grades as follows:—

Grade I—Under Secretary: Pay Rs. 800—50—1,150.

Grade II—Superintendent: Pay Rs. 530—30—800.

Grade III—Assistant Superintendent: Pay Rs. 275—25—500.

Direct recruitment is made to Grade III.

(b) Officers recruited direct to Grade III will be on probation for 2 years during which they will undergo such training and pass such Departmental tests as may be prescribed by Government. Failure to show sufficient progress in the course of training or to pass the tests will result in the discharge of the probationer from service.

(c) On the conclusion of his period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his appointment, or if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

(d) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government described in the above clauses.

(e) Officers of Grade III who have acquired sufficient experience by working in the Sections in the Secretariat and officers of Grade II will normally be heads of 'Sections' while officers of Grade I will normally be in charge of Branches consisting of one or more Sections.

(f) Officers of Grade III with at least 6 years service in the grade will be eligible for promotion to Grade II and officers with a total service of 12 years in Grades II and III (including at least 4 years in Grade II) for promotion to Grade I. Departmental tests may be prescribed to determine the suitability of candidates for promotion.

(g) Officers of Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service will be eligible for appointment to the higher administrative posts in the Central Secretariat.

(h) As regards leave, pension and other conditions of service officers of the Central Secretariat Service will be treated similarly to other Class I and Class II officers.

APPENDIX V

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Castes if he belongs to one of the castes specified in the list below under the State (or area) in which he and his family ordinarily reside.

LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Chalavadi.
2. Chamar, Mochi or Muchi.
3. Modiga.
4. Mala.

2. Throughout the State except Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda districts:—

1. Adi Andhra.
2. Adi Dravida.
3. Arundhatiya.
4. Bariki.
5. Bavuri.
6. Chachati.
7. Chandala.
8. Dandasi.
9. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano.
10. Ghasi, Haddi or Relli Chachandi.
11. Godagali.
12. Godari.
13. Gosangi.
14. Jaggali.
15. Jambuvulu.
16. Madasi Kuruva or Madari Kuruva.
17. Mala Dasu.
18. Madiga Dasu and Mashteen.
19. Matangi.
20. Mundala.
21. Paky or Moti.
22. Pambada or Pambanda.
23. Pamidi.
24. Panchama or Pariah.
25. Relli.
26. Samban.
27. Sapru.
28. Thoti.

3. In the districts of Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal Khammam and Nalgonda:—

1. Anamuk.
2. Aray (Mala).
3. Arwa Mala.
4. Beda (Budga) Jangam.
5. Bindla.
6. Byagara.
7. Chambhar.
8. Dakkal (Dockkalwar).
9. Dhor.
10. Ellamalwar (Yellamalwandlu).
11. Holey.
12. Holey Dasari.
13. Kolupulvandlu.
14. Mahar.
15. Mala Dasari.
16. Mala Hannai.
17. Malajangam.
18. Mala Masti.
19. Mala Sale (Netkani).
20. Mala Sanyasi.
21. Mang.
22. Mang Garodi.
23. Manne.
24. Mashti.
25. Mehtar.
26. Mitha Ayyalvar.
27. Samagra.
28. Sindhollu (Chindollu).

ASSAM

Throughout the State:—

1. Bansphor.
2. Bhuinmali or Mali.
3. Brittrial-Bania or Bania.
4. Dhupi or Dhobi.
5. Dugla or Dholi.
6. Hira.
7. Jalkeot.
8. Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo.
9. Kalbartta or Jaliya.
10. Lalbegi.
11. Mahara.
12. Mehtar or Bhangi.
13. Muchi or Rishi.
14. Namasudra.
15. Patni.
16. Sutradhar.

BIHAR

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Banutar.
2. Bauri.
3. Bhogta.
4. Chamar or Mochi.
5. Chaupal.
6. Dabgar.
7. Dhobi.
8. Dom or Dhangad.
9. Dusadh, including Dhari or Darhi.
10. Ghasi.
11. Halalkhor.

12. Hari, Mehtar or Bhangi.
13. Kanjar.
14. Kurariar.
15. Lalbegi.
16. Musahar.
17. Nat.
18. Pan or Sawasi.
19. Pasi.
20. Rajwar.
21. Turi.

2. In Patna and Tirhut divisions, and the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Palamau and Purnea:—

Bhumij.

3. In Patna, Shahabad, Gaya and Palamau Districts:—

Bhuiya.

BOMBAY

1. Throughout the State except the districts of Buldana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Chanda, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhir, Osmanabad, Halar, Madhya Saurashtra, Zawalad, Gohilwad, Sorath and Kutch:—

1. Ager.
2. Bakad or Bant.
3. Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Chambhar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, Khialpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Telugu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Rohit or Samgar.
4. Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Balmiki, Korar or Zadmal.
5. Chalvadi or Channyya.
6. Chenna Dasar or Holaya Dasar.
7. Dhor Kakkayya or Kanikayya.
8. Garoda or Garo.
9. Halleer.
10. Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar or Halasvar.
11. Holar or Valhar.
12. Holaya or Holer.
13. Lingader.
14. Mahar, Taral or Dhegu Megu.
15. Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar or Maro Vankar.
16. Mang, Matang or Minimadig.
17. Mang-Garudi.
18. Maghval or Menghavar.
19. Mukri.
20. Nadia or Hadi.
21. Pasi.
22. Shenva, Chenva, Sedma or Ravat.
23. Tirgar or Tirbanda.
24. Turi.

2. In the districts of Greater Bombay, West Khandesh, East Khandesh, Dangs, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara North, Satara South, Kolhapur, Sholapur, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri:—

Mochi.

3. In the districts of Buldana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara and Chanda:—

1. Bahna or Bahana.
2. Balahi or Balal.
3. Basor, Burud Bonsor or Bansodi.
4. Chamar, Chamari, Mochi, Nona, Rohidas, Ramnami, Satnami, Surjyabanshi or Surjyaramnami.
5. Dom or Dumar.
6. Dohor.
7. Ganda or Gandi.
8. Ghasi or Ghasla.
9. Kaikadi.
10. Katia or Patharia.
11. Khatk, Chikwa or Chikvi.
12. Madgi.
13. Mahar or Mehra.
14. Mang, Dankhni-Mang, Mang Mahashi, Mang-Garudi, Madari, Garudi or Radhe-Mang.
15. Mehtar or Bhangi.
16. Sansi.

4. In the districts of Akola, Amravati and Buldana:—

Bedar.

5. In the district of Bhandara:—

1. Chadar.
2. Hollya.

6. In the districts of Bhandara and Buldana:—

Khangar, Kanera or Mirdha.

7. In the districts of Amravati, Bhandara and Buldana:—

Kori.

8. In the districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhir and Osmanabad:—

1. Anamuk.
2. Aray (Mala).
3. Arwa Mala.

4. Beda (Budga) Jangam.
5. Bindla.
6. Byagara.
7. Chelvadi.
8. Chambhar.
9. Dakkal (Dokkalwar).
10. Dhor.
11. Ellamalwar (Yellammalawandlu).
12. Holey.
13. Holey Dasari.
14. Kolupulvandlu.
15. Madiga.
16. Mahar.
17. Mala.
18. Mala Dasari.
19. Mala Hannal.
20. Malajangam.
21. Mala Masti.
22. Mala Sale (Netkani).
23. Mala Sanyasi.
24. Mang.
25. Mang Garodi.
26. Manne.
27. Mashil.
28. Mehtar.
29. Mitha Ayyalvar.
30. Mochi.
31. Samagara.
32. Sindholu (Chindollu).

9. In the districts of Halar, Madhya Saurashtra, Zalawad, Gohilwad and Sorath:—

1. Bawa (Dhedh) or Dedh-Sadhu.
2. Bhangi or Rukhi.
3. Chamadia.
4. Chamar, Nalia or Rohit.
5. Dangashia.
6. Garoda.
7. Garmatang.
8. Hadi.
9. Meghwal.
10. Senva.
11. Shemalla.
12. Thorl.
13. Turi.
14. Turi-Barot or Dhedh-Barot.
15. Vankar, Dhedh or Antyaj.

10. In the district of Kutch:—

1. Bhangi.
2. Chamar.
3. Garoda.
4. Meghwal.
5. Turi.
6. Turi-Barot.

KERALA

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Chakkillyan.
2. Kuravan, Sidhanar.
3. Nayadi.
4. Pallan.
5. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar).
6. Valluvan.

2. Throughout the State except Kasargod taluk of Malabar district:—

1. Kanakkam or Padauna.
2. Panan.

3. Throughout the State *except* Malabar district (excluding Kasaragod taluk):—

Paravan.

4. Throughout the State *except* Malabar district:—

1. Ayyanavar.
2. Bharatar.
3. Bayan.
4. Domban.
5. Kakkalan.
6. Kavara.
7. Kootan (Koodan).
8. Mannan.
9. Padannan.
10. Palluvan.
11. Pathiyan.
12. Perumannan.
13. Pulayan or Cheramar.
14. Thandan.
15. Ulladan.
16. Uraly.
17. Vallon.
18. Vannan.

19. Velan.
20. Vetan.
21. Vettuvan.

5. In Malabar district.

1. Adi Andhra.
2. Adi Dravida.
3. Adi Karnataka.
4. Ajila.
5. Arunthathiyar.
6. Baira.
7. Bakuda.
8. Bandi.
9. Bellara.
10. Chamar or Muchi.
11. Chandala.
12. Cheruman.
13. Godagall.
14. Godda.
15. Gosangi.
16. Holey.
17. Kadaian.
18. Kalladi.
19. Karimpalan.
20. Koosa.
21. Kudumban.
22. Maila.
23. Mavilan.
24. Moger.
25. Mundala.
26. Nalakeyava.
27. Pambada.
28. Panchama.
29. Puthiral Vannan.
30. Raneyar.
31. Samagara.
32. Samban.
33. Semman.
34. Thoti.

6. In Malabar district excluding Kasaragod taluk:—

1. Gavara.
2. Malayan.
3. Pulaya Vettuvan.

7. In Kasaragod taluk of Malabar district:—

1. Bathada.
2. Hasla.
3. Nalkadaya.

MADHYA PRADESH

1. In the districts of Bhind, Gird, Morena, Shivpuri, Gona, Rajgarh, Shajapur, Ujjain, Ratlam, Mandasaur, Bilasa, Indore, Dewas, Dhar, Jabua and Nimar (M.B.):—

1. Bagri or Bagdi.
2. Balai.
3. Banchada.
4. Barahar or Basod.
5. Bargunda.
6. Bedla.
7. Bhangi or Mehtar.
8. Bhanumatli.
9. Chamar, Bairwa, Bhambi Jatav, Mehar or Regar.
10. Chaldar.
11. Dhanuk.
12. Dhed.
13. Dom.
14. Kanjar.
15. Khatik.
16. Koli or Kori.
17. Kotwal.
18. Mahar.
19. Mang or Mang Garodi.
20. Meghwal.

21. Nat, Kalbelia or Sopera
 22. Pardhi
 23. Pasi
 24. Sansi
 25. Zamral
2. In the districts of Chhindwara, Betul, Jabalpur, Sagar, Mandla, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Balaghat, Raipur, Bilaspur, Durg, Bastar, Surguja and Raigarh:—
1. Bahna or Bahana
 2. Balahi or Balal
 3. Basor, Burud, Bansor or Bansodi
 4. Chamar, Chamari, Mochi, Nona, Rohidas, Ramnami, Satnami, Surjyabanshi or Surjyaramnami
 5. Dom or Dumar
 6. Ganda or Gandhi
 7. Khatik, Chikwa or Chikvi
 8. Mang, Dankhni-Mang, Mang Mahashi, Mang-Garudi, Madari, Garudi or Radhe-Mang
 9. Mehtar or Bhangl
 10. Sansi
3. In Bilaspur district:—
- Audhelia
4. In Sagar district:—
- Chadar
5. In Damoh sub-division of Sagar district:—
- Dahait, Dahayat or Dahat.
6. In the districts of Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur, Bastar, Surguja and Raigarh:—
- Dewar
7. In Sagar district except Damoh sub-division thereof:—
- Dhanuk
8. In Balaghat district:—
1. Dohor
 2. Holiya
 3. Madgi
9. In the districts of Balaghat, Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur, Surguja, Bastar and Raigarh:—
- Ghasi or Ghasia
10. In Balaghat, Betul, Bilaspur, Durg, Nimar, Raipur, Bastar, Surguja and Raigarh districts; in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tehsils of Hoshangabad district; in Chhindwara district except in Seoni sub-division thereof; and in Sagar district except in Damoh sub-division thereof:—
- Katia or Patharia
11. In Sagar district; and in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district:—
- Khangar, Kanera or Mirdha
12. In Chhindwara, Betul, Jabalpur, Sagar, Mandla, Nimar, Balaghat, Raipur, Durg, Bastar, Surguja and Raigarh districts; and in Hoshangabad district except Harda and Sohagpur tahsils thereof:—
- Kori
13. In Chhindwara, Betul, Jabalpur, Sagar, Mandla, Nimar, Balaghat, Raipur, Bilaspur, Durg, Bastar, Surguja and Raigarh districts; and in Hoshangabad district except Harda and Sohagpur tahsils thereof:—
- Mahar or Mehra
14. In Sohagpur tahsil of Hoshangabad district:—
- Rujjhar
15. In the districts of Datia, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Satna, Rewa, Sidhi and Shahdol:—
1. Basor or Bansphor
 2. Beldar or Sunkar
 3. Chamar, Ahirwar, Chamar Mangan, Mochi or Ralidas
 4. Dharkar, Balmik or Lalbegi
 5. Dher
 6. Dom
 7. Domar or Doris
 8. Ghasia
 9. Kunchbandhia
 10. Kumhar
 11. Mehtar or Bhangl or Dhanuk
 12. Mogua
 13. Muskhan
 14. Pasi
 15. Sansia or Bedia
16. In the districts of Raisen and Sehore:—
1. Balahi
 2. Bansphor or Basor
 3. Basar
 4. Bedi
 5. Bedar
 6. Bedar, Jatav or Mochi
 7. Chitar
 8. Dhanuk

9. Dhobi
10. Dome
11. Kanjar
12. Khatik
13. Koli or Katia
14. Mang
15. Mehar
16. Mehtar or Bhangl
17. Pasi
18. Sansia
19. Silawat

MADRAS

1. Throughout the State:—
1. Chakkiliyan
 2. Kuravan, Sidhanar
 3. Nayadi
 4. Pallan
 5. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)
 6. Valluvan
2. Throughout the State except Kanya Kumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district:—
1. Adi Andhra
 2. Adi Dravida
 3. Adi Karnataka
 4. Ajila
 5. Arunthathiyar
 6. Balra
 7. Bakuda
 8. Bandi
 9. Bellara
 10. Chalavadi
 11. Chamar or Muchi
 12. Chandala
 13. Cheruman
 14. Devendrakulathan
 15. Dom, Dombara Paldi or Pano
 16. Godagali
 17. Godda
 18. Gosangi
 19. Holey
 20. Jaggall
 21. Jambuvulu
 22. Kadaiyan
 23. Kalladi
 24. Karimpalan
 25. Koosa
 26. Kudumban
 27. Madari
 28. Madiga
 29. Maila
 30. Mala
 31. Mavilan
 32. Moger
 33. Mundala
 34. Nalakeyava
 35. Pagadai
 36. Pambada
 37. Panchama
 38. Panniandi
 39. Puthirai Vannan
 40. Ranceyar
 41. Samagara
 42. Samban
 43. Sapari
 44. Semman
 45. Thoti
 46. Tiruvallur
3. In the Nilgiri district:—
- Kanakkan or Padanna.
4. In Coimbatore and Salem district:—
1. Pannadi
 2. Vathiriyar
5. In Kanya Kumari district and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district:—
1. Ayyanavar
 2. Bharatar
 3. Domban
 4. Kakkalan
 5. Kavara
 6. Kootan (Koodan)
 7. Mannan
 8. Padannan
 9. Palluvan
 10. Panan
 11. Paravan
 12. Pathiyan
 13. Perumannan
 14. Pelayan or Cheramar
 15. Thandan
 16. Ulladan
 17. Uraly
 18. Vallon

19. Vannan
20. Velan
21. Vetan
22. Vettuvan

6. In Tanjore District:—

1. Koliyan.
2. Vettiyan

MYSORE

1. Throughout the State except Coorg, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kanara, South Kanara, Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar districts and Kollegal taluk of Mysore district:—

1. Adi Andhra
2. Adilavadi
3. Adikarnataka
4. Banjara or Lambani
5. Bhovi
6. Dakkaliga
7. Ganti Chores
8. Handi Jogis
9. Kepmaris
10. Koracha
11. Korama
12. Machala
13. Mochi
14. Sillekhyathas
15. Sudugadu Siddha

2. In the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara:—

1. Ager
2. Bakad or Bani
3. Bhambli, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Chambhar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Mochi, Telugu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Rohit or Sangar
4. Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkhana, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Balmiki, Korar or Zadmalli
5. Chalvadi or Channayya
6. Chenna Dasar or Holaya Dasar
7. Dhor, Kakkayya or Kankayya
8. Garoda or Garo
9. Halleer
10. Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar or Halasvar
11. Holar or Valhar
12. Holaya or Holer
13. Lingader
14. Mahar, Taral or Dhegu Megu
15. Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar or Maru Vankar
16. Mang, Matang or Minimadig
17. Mang-Garudi
18. Meghval or Menghvar
19. Mukri
20. Nadla or Hadi
21. Pasi
22. Shenva, Chenva, Sedma or Ravat
23. Tirgar or Tirbanda
24. Turi

3. In Kanara district:—

Kotegar or Metri.

4. In the districts of Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur:—

1. Anamuk
2. Aray (Mala)
3. Arwa Mala
4. Beda (Budga) Jangam
5. Bindla
6. Byagara
7. Chalvadi
8. Chambhar
9. Dakkal (Dokkalwar)
10. Dhor
11. Elammalwar (Yellammalawandlu)
12. Holey
13. Holey Dasari
14. Kolupulvandlu
15. Madiga
16. Mahar
17. Mala
18. Mala Dasari
19. Mala Hannai
20. Malajangam
21. Mala Masti
22. Mala Sale (Netkani)
23. Mala Sanyasi
24. Mang
25. Mang Garodi
26. Manne
27. Mashti
28. Mehtar
29. Mitha Ayyalvar
30. Mochi
31. Samagara
32. Sindholli (Chindolli)

5. In South Kanara district and Kollegal taluk of Mysore district:—

1. Adi Andhra
2. Adi Dravida
3. Adi Karnataka
4. Ajila
5. Arunthathiyar
6. Baira
7. Bakuda
8. Bandi
9. Bellara
10. Chakkiliyan
11. Chalavadi
12. Chamar or Muchi
13. Chandala
14. Cheruman
15. Devendrakulathan
16. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano
17. Codagali
18. Godda
19. Gosangi
20. Holey
21. Jaggali
22. Jambuvulu
23. Kadaiyan
24. Kalladi
25. Karimpalan
26. Koosa
27. Kudumban
28. Kuravan
29. Madari
30. Madiga
31. Maila
32. Mala
33. Mavilan
34. Moger
35. Mundala
36. Nalakeyava
37. Nayadi
38. Pagadai
39. Pallan
40. Pambada
41. Panchama
42. Pannlandi
43. Paraiyan
44. Puthirai Vannan.
45. Ranayar
46. Samagara
47. Samban
48. Sapari
49. Semman
50. Thoti
51. Tiruvalluvar
52. Valluvan

6. In Kollegal Taluk of Mysore district:—

1. Pannadi
2. Vathiriyar

7. In South Kanara district:—

1. Bathada
2. Hasla
3. Nalkadaya
4. Paravan

8. In Coorg district:—

1. Adi Dravida
2. Adi Karnataka
3. Adiya
4. Balagai
5. Holey
6. Madiga
7. Muchi
8. Mundala
9. Pale
10. Panchama
11. Paraya
12. Samagara

ORISSA

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Andhra
2. Amant or Amat
3. Audhelia
4. Badaik
5. Bagheti or Baghutl
6. Bajikar
7. Bari
8. Bariki
9. Basor or Burud
10. Bauri
11. Bautl
12. Bavuri
13. Bedla or Bejia
14. Beldar
15. Bhata
16. Bhoi
17. Chachati
18. Chakali
19. Chamar, Mochi, Muchi or Satnaml

20. Chandala
 21. Cherua or Chhelia
 22. Chandhai Maru
 23. Dandasi
 24. Dewar
 25. Dhanwar
 26. Dhoba or Dhobi
 27. Dom, Dombo or Duria Dom
 28. Dosadha
 29. Ganda
 30. Ghantarghada or Ghantra
 31. Ghasi or Ghasia
 32. Ghogia
 33. Ghusuria
 34. Godagali
 35. Godari
 36. Godra
 37. Gokha
 38. Gorait or Koralt
 39. Haddi, Hadi or Hari
 40. Irika
 41. Jaggali
 42. Kandra or Kandara
 43. Karua
 44. Katia
 45. Kela
 46. Khadala
 47. Kodalo or Khodalo
 48. Kori
 49. Kumari
 50. Kurunga
 51. Laban
 52. Laheri
 53. Madari
 54. Madiga
 55. Mahuria
 56. Mala, Jhaia, Malo or Zala
 57. Mang
 58. Mangan
 59. Mehra or Mahar
 60. Mehtar or Bhangri
 61. Mewar
 62. Mundapotta
 63. Musahar
 64. Nagarachi
 65. Namasudra
 66. Paidi
 67. Palinda
 68. Pamidi
 69. Pan or Pano
 70. Panchama
 71. Panika
 72. Panka
 73. Pantanti
 74. Pap
 75. Pasi
 76. Patial, Patkar, Patratanti or Patua
 77. Rajna
 78. Reli
 79. Sabakhia
 80. Samasi
 81. Sanei
 82. Sapari
 83. Sauntia (Santia)
 84. Sidhria
 85. Sinduria
 86. Siyal
 87. Tamadia
 88. Tamudia
 89. Tanla
 90. Tiar or Tior.
 91. Turi
 92. Ujia
 93. Valamiki or Valmiki

2. In the Sambalpur District:—

Kuli

PUNJAB

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi
 2. Bangali
 3. Barar, Burar or Berar
 4. Batwal
 5. Bauria or Bawaria
 6. Bazigar
 7. Balmiki, Chura or Bhangri
 8. Bhanjra
 9. Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehgar, Raigar, Ramdasi or Ravidasi
 10. Chanal
 11. Dagi
 12. Dhanak
 13. Dumna, Mahasha or Doom
 14. Gagra
 15. Gandhila or Gandil Gondola

16. Kabirpanthi or Jullaha
 17. Khatik
 18. Kori or Koli
 19. Marija or Marecha
 20. Mazhabi
 21. Megh
 22. Nat
 23. Od
 24. Pasi
 25. Perna
 26. Pherera
 27. Samhal
 28. Sanhal
 29. Sansi, Bhedkut or Manesh
 30. Sapeia
 31. Sarera
 32. Sikligar
 33. Sirkiband

2. Throughout the State except the districts of Patiala, Bhatinda, Mohindergarh, Kapurthala and Sangrur:—

1. Darian
 2. Dhogri, Dhangri or Siggri
 3. Sansoi

3. In the districts of Patiala, Bhatinda, Mohindergarh, Kapurthala and Sangrur:—

Deha, Dhaya or Dhea.

RAJASTHAN

1. Throughout the State except Ajmer district, Abu Road taluka of Sirohi district and Sunel Tappa of Jhalawar district:—

1. Adi Dharmi
 2. Aheri
 3. Badi
 4. Bagri
 5. Bairwa or Berwa
 6. Bajgar
 7. Balai
 8. Bansphor
 9. Bargi, Vargi or Birgi
 10. Bawaria
 11. Bedia or Beria
 12. Bhand
 13. Bhangri
 14. Bidakia
 15. Bola
 16. Chamar, Bhambhi, Jatav, Jatia, Mochi, Raidass, Raigar or Ramdasia
 17. Chandai
 18. Chura
 19. Dabgar
 20. Dhankia
 21. Dheda
 22. Dome
 23. Gandia
 24. Garancha Mehtar or Gancha
 25. Garo, Garura or Garuda.
 26. Gavarja
 27. Godhi
 28. Jingar
 29. Kalbelia
 30. Kamad or Kamadia
 31. Kanjar
 32. Kapadia Sansi
 33. Khangar
 34. Khatik
 35. Koli or Kori
 36. Kooch Band
 37. Koria
 38. Kunjar
 39. Madari or Bazigar
 40. Majhabi
 41. Megh or Meghwal
 42. Mehar
 43. Mehtar
 44. Nut
 45. Pasi
 46. Rawal
 47. Salvi
 48. Sansi
 49. Santia
 50. Sarbangi
 51. Sargara
 52. Singiwala.
 53. Thori or Nayak
 54. Tirgar
 55. Valmiki

2. In Ajmer district:—

1. Aheri
 2. Bagri
 3. Balai
 4. Bambhi
 5. Bansphod
 6. Boari
 7. Bargi

8. Bazigar
9. Bhangl
10. Bidakia
11. Chamar, Jatava, Jatia, Mochl or Raigar
12. Dabgar
13. Dhanak
14. Dhed
15. Dhobi
16. Dholi
17. Dom
18. Garoda
19. Gancha
20. Kabirpanthl
21. Kalbelia
22. Khangar
23. Khatik
24. Koli
25. Koria
26. Kuchband
27. Mahar
28. Meghwal
29. Nat
30. Pasi
31. Rawal
32. Sarbhangl
33. Sargara
34. Satia
35. Thori
36. Tirgar
37. Kanjar
38. Sansi

3. In Abu Road taluka of Sirohi district:—

1. Ager
2. Bakad or Bant
3. Bhambi, Bhambhl, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Chambhar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, Khalpa Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Telegu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Rohit or Sangar
4. Bhangl, Mehtar, Olagana, Rukhl, Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbegl, Balmiki, Korar or Zadmalli
5. Chalvadi or Channayya
6. Chenna Dasar or Holaya Dasar
7. Dhor, Kakkayya or Kankayya
8. Garoda or Garo
9. Halleer
10. Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar or Halasvar
11. Holar or Valhar
12. Holaya or Holer
13. Lingader
14. Mahar, Taral or Dhegu Megu
15. Mahyavanshi, Dhed Vankar or Maru Vankar
16. Mang, Matang or Minimadig
17. Mang, Garudi
18. Meghwal or Menghvar
19. Mukri
20. Nadia or Hadi
21. Pasi
22. Shenva, Chenva, Sedma or Ravat
23. Tirgar or Tirbanda
24. Turi

4. In Sunel Tappa of Jhalwar district:—

1. Bagri or Bagdi
2. Balal
3. Banchada
4. Barahar or Basod
5. Bargunda
6. Bedla
7. Bhangl or Mehtar
8. Bhanumati
9. Chamar, Bairwa, Bhambi, Jatav, Mochi or Regar
10. Chldar
11. Dhanuk
12. Dhed
13. Dom
14. Kanjar
15. Khatik
16. Koli or Kori
17. Kotwal
18. Mahar
19. Mang or Mang Garodi
20. Meghwal
21. Nat, Kalbelia or Sopera
22. Pardhl
23. Pael
24. Sansi
25. Zamral

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Agariyya
2. Badi
3. Badhtk
4. Bahellia
5. Balga
6. Balswar
7. Bajaniya
8. Bajgi

9. Balahar
10. Balal
11. Balmiki
12. Bangali
13. Banmanus
14. Bansphor
15. Barwar
16. Basor
17. Bawariya
18. Beldar
19. Beriya
20. Bhantu
21. Bhuiya
22. Bhuyiar
23. Boria
24. Chamar, Dhusia, Jhusia or Jatava
25. Chero
26. Dabgar
27. Dhangar
28. Dhanuk
29. Dharkar
30. Dhobi
31. Dom
32. Domar
33. Dusadh
34. Gharami
35. Ghasiya
36. Gual
37. Habura
38. Hari
39. Hela
40. Kalabaz
41. Kanjar
42. Kapariya
43. Karwal
44. Khairaha
45. Khorot
46. Kharwar excluding Benbansi
47. Khatik
48. Kol
49. Korwa
50. Lalbegi
51. Majhwar
52. Mazhabi
53. Musahar
54. Nat
55. Pankha
56. Parahiya
57. Pasi or Tarmali
58. Patari
59. Rawat
60. Saharya
61. Sanaurhiya
62. Sansiya
63. Shilpkar
64. Turalha

2. Throughout the State excluding Agra, Meerut and Rohilkhand divisions:—

Kori

3. In Bundelkhand division and the portion of Mirzapur district south of Kaimur Range:—

Gond

WEST BENGAL

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Bauml
2. Chamar, Charnakar, Mochi, Muchi, Ravidas, Ruidas or Rishi
3. Dhoba or Dhobi
4. Dom or Dhangad
5. Domadh or Dusadh including Dharl or Dharhl
6. Ghasi
7. Lalbegi
8. Musahar
9. Pan or Sawasi
10. Padi
11. Rajwar
12. Turi

2. Throughout the State except in the Purulia district and the territories transferred from the Purnea district of Bihar:—

1. Bagdi or Duley
2. Bahelia
3. Bakti
4. Bediya
5. Beldar
6. Bhulmali
7. Bhulya
8. Bind
9. Dami (Napali)
10. Doai
11. Gonrhi
12. Hari
13. Jalia Kaibatta
14. Jhalo Malo or Malo
15. Kadar

16. Kami (Nepali)
17. Kandra
18. Kaora
19. Karenga or Koranga
20. Kaur
21. Keot or Keyot
22. Khaira
23. Khatik
24. Koch
25. Konai
26. Konwar
27. Kotal
28. Lohar
29. Mahar
30. Mal
31. Mallah
32. Mehtor
33. Namasudra
34. Nuniya
35. Paliya
36. Patni
37. Pod or Poundra
38. Rajbanshi
39. Sarki (Nepali)
40. Sunri excluding saha
41. Tiyar

3. In the Purulia district and the territories transferred from the Purnea district of Bihar:—

1. Bantar
2. Bhogta
3. Chaupal
4. Dabgar
5. Halalkhor
6. Hari, Mehtar or Bhangl
7. Kanjar
8. Kurariar
9. Nat

4. In the territories transferred from the Purnea district of Bihar:—

Bhumij .

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

1. Barwala
2. Basith
3. Batwal
4. Chamar or Ramdasia
5. Chura
6. Dhyar
7. Doom or Mahaşa
8. Gardi
9. Jolaha
10. Megh or Kabirpanthi
11. Ratal
12. Saryara
13. Watal

DELHI

Throughout the Union Territory:—

1. Ad-dharmi
2. Agria
3. Aheria
4. Balal
5. Banjara
6. Bawaria
7. Bazigar
8. Bhangl
9. Bhil
10. Chamar, Chanwar Chamar, Jatya or Jatav Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasia, Raladasi, Rehgarh or Ralgar.
11. Chohra (Sweeper)
12. Chuhra (Balmiki)
13. Dhanak or Dhanuk
14. Dhobi
15. Dom
16. Gharrami
17. Julaha (Weaver)
18. Kabirpanthi
19. Kachhandha
20. Kanjar or Giarah
21. Khatik
22. Koli
23. Lalbegi
24. Madari
25. Mallah
26. Mazhabi
27. Meghwal
28. Narbut
29. Nat (Rana)
30. Pasi
31. Perna
32. Sansi or Phedkut
33. Sapera
34. Sikiligar
35. Singiwala or Kalbelia
36. Sirkiband

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Throughout the Union Territory:—

1. Adi-Dharmi
2. Badhi or Nagalu
3. Bandhela
4. Balmiki, Chura or Bhangl
5. Bangali
6. Banjara
7. Bansl
8. Barad
9. Barar
10. Batwal
11. Bawaria
12. Bazigar
13. Bhanjra
14. Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasi, Ravidasi or Ramdasla
15. Chanal
16. Chhimbe (Dhobi)
17. Chuhre
18. Dagi
19. Daole
20. Darai or Daryai
21. Daule
22. Dhaki or Toori
23. Dhaogri or Dhual
24. Doom or Doomna
25. Dumne (Bhanjre)
26. Hali
27. Hesi
28. Jogi
29. Julahe
30. Kabirpanthi, Julaha or Keer
31. Kamoh or Dagoli
32. Karoack
33. Khatik
34. Koli
35. Lohar
36. Mazhabl
37. Megh
38. Nat
39. Od
40. Pasi
41. Phrera
42. Rehar
43. Rehara
44. Sansi
45. Sapela
46. Sarde, Sarare or Siryare
47. Sarehde
48. Sikligar
49. Sipi
50. Sirkiband
51. Tell
52. Thathiar or Thathera

MANIPUR

Throughout the Union Territory:—

1. Dhupi or Dhobi
2. Loia
3. Muchi or Ravidas
4. Namasudra
5. Patni
6. Sutradhar
7. Yaithibi

TRIPURA

Throughout the Union Territory:—

1. Bagdi
2. Baiti
3. Bhulmall
4. Bhunar
5. Chamar or Muchi
6. Dandasi
7. Dhenuar
8. Dhoba
9. Dual
10. Dum
11. Ghasi
12. Gour
13. Gunar
14. Gur
15. Gorang
16. Jalia Kalbarta
17. Kahar
18. Kalindi
19. Kan
20. Kanda
21. Kanugh
22. Keot
23. Khadit
24. Kharia
25. Khemcha
26. Koch
27. Koir
28. Kol

29. Kora
30. Kotal
31. Mahasyadas
32. Mali
33. Mehtor
34. Musahar
35. Namsudra
36. Patni
37. Sabar"

APPENDIX VI

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Tribes if he belongs to one of the Tribes specified in the list below under the State (area) in which he and his family ordinarily reside.

LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Chenchu or Chenchwar
2. Koya or Goud with its subjects—Rajah or Rasha Koyas, Lingadhari Koyas (ordinary), Kottu Koyas, Bhine Koya and Rajkoya

2. Throughout the State *except* Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda districts:—

1. Bagata
2. Gadabas
3. Jatapus
4. Kammara
5. Kattunayakan
6. Konda Dhoras
7. Konda Kapus
8. Kondareddis
9. Kondhs (Kodi and Kodhu) Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttia Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs and Yenity Kondhs
10. Kotia-Bentho Oriya, Bartika, Dhulia or Dulia, Holva, Palko, Putiya, Sanrona and Sidhopaiko.
11. Kulia
12. Malis
13. Manna Dhora
14. Mukha Dhora or Nooka Dhora
15. Porja (Parangiperja)
16. Reddi Dhoras
17. Rona, Rena
18. Savaras-Kapu Savaras, Maliya Savaras or Khutta Savaras
19. Sugalis (Lambadis)
20. Yenadis
21. Yerukulas

3. In the districts of Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda:—

1. Andh
2. Bhill
3. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond)
4. Hill Reddis
5. Kolam (including Mannervaru)
6. Pardhan
7. Thoti

4. In the Agency tracts:—

1. Goudu (Goud)
2. Nayaks
3. Valmiki

ASSAM

1. In the Autonomous Districts:—

1. Chakma
2. Dimasa (Kachari)
3. Garo
4. Hajong
5. Hmar
6. Khasi and Jaintia (including Khasi, Synteng or Pnar, War, Bhol or Lynggam)

7. Any Kuki Tribes, including:—

- (i) Biata or Biete
- (ii) Changsan
- (iii) Chongloi
- (iv) Dungle
- (v) Gamalhou
- (vi) Gangte
- (vii) Guite
- (viii) Henneng
- (ix) Haokip or Haupt
- (x) Haolal
- (xi) Hengna
- (xii) Hongsungh
- (xiii) Hrangkhwal or Ranghol
- (xiv) Jongbe

- (xv) Khawchung
- (xvi) Khawathlang or Khothalong
- (xvii) Khelma
- (xviii) Kholhou
- (xix) Kipgen
- (xx) Kuki
- (xxi) Lengthang
- (xxii) Lhangum
- (xxiii) Lhoujem
- (xxiv) Lhouvun
- (xxv) Lupheng
- (xxvi) Mangjel
- (xxvii) Misao
- (xxviii) Riang
- (xxix) Sathem
- (xxx) Selnam
- (xxxi) Singson
- (xxxii) Sitlhou
- (xxxiii) Sukte
- (xxxiv) Thado
- (xxxv) Thangngeu
- (xxxvi) Uibuh
- (xxxvii) Vaiphei

8. Lakher
9. Man (Tal-Speaking)
10. Any Mizo (Lushai) Tribes
11. Mikir
12. Any Naga tribes
13. Pawl
14. Synteng

2. In the Tribal Areas other than the Autonomous Districts:—

All Tribes of North-East Frontier Agency including—

3. Apatani
4. Dafia
5. Galong
6. Khampthi
7. Khowa
8. Mishmi
9. Momba
10. Any Naga tribes
11. Sherdukpen
12. Singpho

3. In the State of Assam excluding the Tribal Areas:—

1. Barmans in Cachar
2. Boro-Borokachari
3. Deori
4. Hojai
5. Kachari including Sonwal
6. Lalung
7. Mech
8. Miri
9. Rabha

BIHAR

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Asur
2. Baiga
3. Banjara
4. Bathudi
5. Bedia
6. Binjhia
7. Birhor
8. Birjia
9. Chero
10. Chik Baraik
11. Gond
12. Goralt
13. Ho
14. Karmali
15. Kharia
16. Kharwar
17. Khond
18. Kisan
19. Kora
20. Korwa
21. Lohara or Lohra
22. Mahli
23. Mal Paharia
24. Munda
25. Oraon
26. Parhalya
27. Santal
28. Sauria Paharia
29. Savar

2. In the districts of Ranchi, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Santal Parganas and Manbhum:—

Bhumij

BOMBAY

1. Throughout the State *except* the districts of Buldana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Chanda, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhir, Osmanabad, Halar, Madhya Saurashtra, Zalamwad, Gohilwad, Sorath and Kutch:—

1. Barda

2. Bavacha or Bamcha
 3. Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvil Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave
 4. Chodhara
 5. Dhanka, including Tadvil, Tetaria and Valvi
 6. Dhodia
 7. Dubla, including Talavia or Halpati
 8. Gamit or Gamta or Gavlt, including Mavchi, Padvi, Vasava and Valvi
 9. Gond or Rajgond
 10. Kathodi or Katkari, including Dhor Kathodi or Dhor Katkari and Son Kathodi or Son Katkari
 11. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
 12. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha or Kolgha
 13. Nalkda or Nayaka, including Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka
 14. Pardhi, including Advichincher and Phanse Pardhi
 15. Patella
 16. Pomla
 17. Rathawa
 18. Varli
 19. Vitolia, Kotwalia or Barodia
2. In Dangs District:—
Kunbi
3. In Surat District:—
Chaudhri
4. In Thana District:—
Koli, Malhar
5. (a) In Ahmednagar District :—
Akola, Rahuri and Sangamner talukas
(b) In Kolaba District :—
Karjat, Khalapur, Alibagh, Mahad and Sudhagad talukas
(c) In Nasik District :—
Nasik, Niphad, Sinnar, Chandor, Baglan, Igatpuri, Dindori and Kalvan talukas and Sugana and Peint Mohals
(d) In Poona District :—
Ambegaon, Junnar, Khed, Mawal and Mulshi talukas and Velhe Mohal
(e) In Thana District :—
Thana, Murbad, Bhivandi, Bassein, Wada, Shahapur, Dahadu Palghar, Umbergaon, Jawhar and Mokhada talukas
6. (a) In Ahmednagar District :—
Akola, Rahuri and Sangamner talukas
(b) In Kolaba District :—
Karjat, Khalapur, Pen, Panvel and Sudhagad talukas and Matheran
(c) In Nasik District :—
Igatpuri, Nasik and Sinner talukas
(d) In Poona District :—
Ambegaon, Junnar, Khed and Mawal talukas
(e) In Thana District :—
Thana, Kalyan, Murbad, Bhivandi, Bassein, Wada, Shahapur, Palghar, Jawhar and Mokhada talukas
7. In (1) Melghat tahsil of the Amravati District,
(2) Gadchiroli and Sironcha tahsils of the Chanda District,
(3) Kelapur, Wani and Yeotmal tahsils of the Yeotmal District:—
1. Andh
 2. Balga
 3. Bhalna
 4. Bharia-Bhumina or Bhumihar-Bhumia including Pando
 5. Bhattra
 6. Bhil
 7. Bhunjia
 8. Binjhar
 9. Birhul or Birhor
 10. Dhanwar
 11. Gadaba or Gadba
 12. Gond, including:—
Arakh or Arrakh
Agaria
Asur
Badi Maria or Bada Maria
Bhatola
Bhimma
Bhuta, Kollabhuta or Kollabhuti
13. Halba or Halbi
14. Kamar
15. Kaur, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia Tanwar or Chattri
16. Khairwar
17. Kharia
18. Kondh or Khond or Kandh
19. Kol
20. Kolam
21. Korku, including Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal or Nahul and Bondhi or Bondeya
22. Korwa, including Kodaku
23. Majhwar
24. Munda
25. Nagasia or Nagasia
26. Nihal
27. Oraon, including Dhanka and Dhangad
28. Pardhan, Pathari and Saroti
29. Pardhi, including Bahellia or Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Phansa Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar and Takia
30. Parja
31. Saonta or Saunta
32. Sawar or Sawara
8. In the districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhil and Osmanabad:—
1. Andh
 2. Bhil
 3. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond)
 4. Kolam (including Mannervaru)
 5. Koya (including Bhine Koya and Rajkoya)
 6. Pardhan
 7. Thoti
9. In the Districts of Halar, Madhya Saurashtra, Zalawad, Gohilwad and Sorath:—
Siddi
10. In Nesses area in the Forests of Alech, Gir and Barada:—
1. Bharwad
 2. Charan
 3. Rabari
11. In Zalawad District:—
Padhar
12. In Kutch District:—
1. Bhil
 2. Dhodia
 3. Koli
 4. Paradhi
 5. Vaghri
1. Throughout the State:—
1. Kadar
 2. Irular or Irulan
 3. Muthuvan, Mudugar or Muduvan
2. Throughout the State except Malabar district:—
1. Eravallan
 2. Hill Pulaya

3. Kanikaran or Kanikkar
4. Kochu Velan
5. Malakkuravan
6. Malai Arayan
7. Malai Pandaram
8. Malai Vedan
9. Malayan
10. Malayarayar
11. Mannan
12. Palleyan
13. Palliyar
14. Ulladan (Hill dwellers)
15. Uraly
16. Vishavan

3. In Malabar district:—

1. Adiyar
2. Arandan
3. Kammara
4. Kattunayakan
5. Konda Kapus
6. Kondareddis
7. Koraga
8. Kota
9. Kudiya or Melakudi
10. Kurichchan
11. Kurumans
12. Maha Malasar
13. Malasar
14. Malayekandi
15. Palliyan
16. Pantyan
17. Pulayan

4. In Malabar district (excluding Kasaragod taluk):—
Kurumbas

5. In Kasaragod taluk of Malabar district:—
Marati

MADHYA PRADESH

1. In the district of Bhind, Gird, Morena, Shivpuri, Coona, Rajgarh, Shajapur, Ujjain, Ratlam, Mandasaur, Bhilsa (excluding Siron) sub-division, Indore, Dewas, Dhar, Jhabua and Nimar (M.B.):—

1. Gond
2. Korku
3. Scharia

2. In the revenue districts of Dhar and Jhabua; in the tehsils of Sendhwa, Barwan, Rajpur, Khargone, Bhikangaon and Maheshwar of the revenue district of Nimar; in the tehsil of Sailana of the revenue district of Ratlam:—

Bhils and Bhilalas including Barela, Patelia and other sub-tribes.

3. In (1) Bastar, Chhindwara, Mandla, Raigarh and Surguja districts, (2) Bailhar tehsil of the Balaghat district, (3) Betul and Bhainsdehi tehsils of the Betul district, (4) Bilaspur and Katghora tehsils of the Bilaspur district, (5) Durg and Sanjari tehsils of the Durg district, (6) Murwara, Patan and Sihora tehsils of the Jabalpur district, (7) Hoshangabad, Narasimhapur and Sohagpur tehsils of the Hoshangabad district, (8) Harsud tehsil of the Nimar district, (9) Bindra-Nawagarh, Dhamtari and Mahasamund tehsils of the Raipur district:—

1. Andh
2. Balga
3. Bhaina
4. Bharia-Bhumta or Bhuinhar-Bhumia including Pando
5. Bhatta
6. Bhil
7. Bhunjia
8. Binjhar
9. Birhul or Birhor
10. Dhanwar
11. Gadaba or Gadba
12. Gond, including—
Arakh or Arrakh
Ayaria
Asur
Badi Maria or Bada Maria
Bhatola
Bhimma
Bhuta, Kollabhuta or Kollabhuti
Bhar
Bisonhorn Maria
Chota Maria
Dandami Maria
Dhuru or Dhurwa
Dhoba
Dhulla
Dorla
Galki
Gatta or Gatti
Gaita
Gond Gowari
Hill Maria
Kandra

- Kalanga
- Khatola
- Koitar
- Koya
- Khirwar or Khirwara
- Kucha Maria
- Kuchaki Maria
- Madia (Maria)
- Mana
- Mannewar
- Moghya or Mogia or Monghya
- Mudia (Muria)
- Nagarchi
- Nagwanahi
- Ojha
- Raj
- Sonjhari Jhareka
- Thatia or Thotya
- Wade Maria or Vade Maria

13. Halba or Halbi

14. Kamar

15. Kavar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar or Chattri

16. Khairwar

17. Kharla

18. Kondh or Khond or Kandh

19. Kol

20. Kolam

21. Korku, including Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal or Nahul and Bondhi or Bondeya

22. Korwa, including Kodaku

23. Majhwar

24. Munda

25. Nagesia or Nagasia

26. Nihar

27. Oraon, including Dhanka and Dhangad

28. Pardhan, Pathari and Saroti

29. Pardhi, including Bahella, or Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Phans Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar and Takla

30. Parja

31. Saonta or Saunta

32. Sawar or Sawara

4. In the districts of Datia, Tikamgarh, Chhatapur, Panna, Satna, Rewa, Sidhi and Shahdol:—

1. Agariya
2. Balga
3. Bhil
4. Biar or Biyar
5. Bhumia including Bharia and Pallha
6. Gond, including Pathari
7. Khairwar including Kondar
8. Kol (Dahalt)
9. Majhi
10. Mawasi
11. Nat, Navdigar, Sapera and Kubutar
12. Panika
13. Pao
14. Sahariya
15. Saur
16. Sonr

5. In the districts of Raisen and Sehore:—

1. Bhil
2. Bhilala
3. Gond or Darol
4. Karku
5. Keer
6. Kol
7. Mogia
8. Pardhi
9. Saharia, Sosla or Sor

6. In Sironj sub-division of Bhilsa district:—

1. Bhil
2. Bhil Mina
3. Damor, Damaria
4. Garasia (excluding Rajput Garasia)
6. Schria, Sahariya
5. Mina

MADRAS

1. Throughout the State:—
 1. Kadar
 2. Irular
2. Throughout the State *except* Kanya Kumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district:—
 1. Adlyan
 2. Aranadan
 3. Kammara
 4. Kattunayakan
 5. Konda Kapus
 6. Kondareddis
 7. Koraga
 8. Kota
 9. Kudiya or Melakudi
 10. Kurichchan
 11. Kurumans
 12. Maha Malasar
 13. Malasar
 14. Malayekandi
 15. Mudugar or Muduvan
 16. Palliyan
 17. Paniyan
 18. Pulayan
 19. Sholaga
 20. Toda
3. In North Arcot, Salem and Tiruchirapalli districts:—
 - Malayali
4. In Coimbatore district and Tirunelveli district (except Shencottah taluk):—
 - Kaniyan or Kanyan
5. In Nilgiris district:—
 - Kurumbas
6. In Kanya Kumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district:—
 1. Eravallan
 2. Hill Pulaya
 3. Kanikaran or Kanikkar
 4. Kochu Velan
 5. Malakkuravan
 6. Malai Arayan
 7. Malai Pandaram
 8. Malai Vedan
 9. Malayan
 10. Malayarayar
 11. Mannan
 12. Muthuvan
 13. Palleyan
 14. Palliyar
 15. Ulladan (Hill dwellers)
 16. Uraly
 17. Vishavan.

MYSORE

1. Throughout the State *except* Coorg, Belgaum, Bijapur, Charwar, Kanara, South Kanara, Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar districts and Kollegal taluk of Mysore district:—
 1. Gowdalu
 2. Hakkipkkt
 3. Hasalaru
 4. Iruliga
 5. Jenu Kuruba
 6. Kadu-Kuruba
 7. Malaikudi
 8. Maleru
 9. Soligaru
2. In the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara:—
 1. Barda
 2. Bavacha or Bamcha
 3. Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave.
 4. Chodhara
 5. Dhanka including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi
 6. Dhodia
 7. Dubla, including Talavia or Halpati
 8. Gamit or Gamta or Gavit including Mavchi, Padvi Vasava, Vasave and Valvi
 9. Gond or Rajgond
 10. Kathodi or Kathkari including Dhor Kathodi or Dhor Katkari and Son Kathodi or Son Katkari.
 11. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna.
 12. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha or Kolgha.
 13. Naikda or Nayaka, including Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka.
 14. Pardhi, including Advichincher and Phanse Pardhi.

15. Pateha
16. Pomla
17. Rathawa
18. Varli
19. Vitolia, Kotwalla or Barodia.

3. In the districts of Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur:—

1. Bhil
2. Chenchu or Chenchwar
3. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond)
4. Koya (including Bhine Koya and Rajkoya)
5. Thoti.

4. In South Kanara district and Kollegal taluk of Mysore district:—

1. Adlyan
2. Aranadan
3. Irular
4. Kadar
5. Kammara
6. Kattunayakan
7. Konda Kapus
8. Kondareddis
9. Koraga
10. Kota
11. Kudiya or Melakudi
12. Kurichchan
13. Kurumans
14. Maha Malasar
15. Malasar
16. Malayekandi
17. Mudugar or Muduvan
18. Palliyan
19. Paniyan
20. Pulayan
21. Sholaga
22. Toda.

5. In Kollegal taluk of Mysore district:—

- Kaniyan or Kanyan.

6. In South Kanara district:—

- Maratl.

7. In Coorg district:—

1. Korama
2. Kudiya
3. Kuruba
4. Maratha
5. Meda
6. Ycrava.

ORISSA

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagata
2. Baiga
3. Banjara or Banjari
4. Bathudi
5. Bhottada or Dhotada
6. Bhuiya or Bhuyan
7. Bhumia
8. Bhumij
9. Bhunjia
10. Binjhal
11. Binjhia or Binjhoa.
12. Birhor
13. Bondo Poraja
14. Chenchu
15. Dal
16. Desua Bhumij
17. Dharua
19. Gadaba
20. Gandia
21. Ghara
22. Gond, Condo
23. Ho
24. Holva
25. Jatapu
26. Juang
27. Kandha Gauda
28. Kavar
29. Kharia or Kharian
30. Kharwar
31. Khond, Kond or Kandha, including Nanguli Kandha and Sitla Kandha.
32. Kisan
33. Kol
34. Kolah-Kol Loharas
35. Kolha
36. Koli, including Malhar
37. Kondadora
38. Kora
39. Korua
40. Kotia
41. Koya
42. Kulis
43. Lodha
44. Madia
45. Mahall.

46. Mankidi
47. Mankirdia
48. Matya
49. Mirdhas
50. Munda, Munda-Lohara or Munda Mahali
51. Mundari
52. Omanatya
53. Oraon
54. Parenga
55. Paroja
56. Pentla
57. Rajuar
58. Santal
59. Saora, Savar, Saura or Sahara.
60. Shabar or Lodha
61. Sounti
62. Tharua.

PUNJAB

In Spiti and Lahaul in Kangra district:—

1. Gaddi
2. Swangla
3. Bhot or Bodh

RAJASTHAN

1. Throughout the State *except* Ajmer district, Abu Road taluka of Sirohi district and Sunel Tappa of Jhalawar district:—

1. Bhil.
2. Bhil Mina
3. Damor, Damarla
4. Garasia (excluding Rajput Garasia)
5. Mina
6. Sehria, Sahariya.

2. In Ajmer district:—

1. Bhil
2. Bhil Mina.

3. In Abu Road taluka of Sirohi district:—

1. Barda
2. Bavacha or Bamcha
3. Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rewal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalila, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave
4. Chodhara
5. Dhanka, including Tadvi, Tetarla and Valvi
6. Dhodia
7. Dubla, including Talavia or Halpati
8. Gamlt or Gamta or Gavti, including Mavchi, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi.
9. Gond or Rajgond
10. Kathodi or Katkari, including Dhor Kathodi or Dhor Katkari and Son Kathodi or Son Katkari
11. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
12. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha or Kolgha
13. Naikda or Nayaka, including Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka
14. Pardhi, including Advichincher and Phanse Pardhi
15. Patelia
16. Pomla
17. Rathawa
18. Varli
19. Vitolia, Kotwalla or Barodia.

4. In Sunel Tappa of Jhalawar district:—

1. Gond.
2. Korku
3. Scharia.

WEST BENGAL

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Ho
2. Kora
3. Lodha, Kherla or Kharla
4. Mal Paharia
5. Munda
6. Oraon
7. Santal.

2. Throughout the State *except* the territories transferred from the Purnea district of Bihar:—

Bhumij

3. Throughout the State *except* in the Purulia district and the territories transferred from the Purnea district of Bihar:—

1. Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan and Yolmo.
2. Chakma
3. Garo

4. Hajang
5. Lepcha
6. Magh
7. Mahaly
8. Mech
9. Mru
10. Nagesia
11. Rabho

4. In the Purulia district and the territories transferred from the Purnea district of Bihar:—

1. Asur
2. Baiga
3. Banjar
4. Bathudi
5. Bedia
6. Binjhim
7. Birhor
8. Birjta
9. Chero
10. Chik Baralk
11. Gond
12. Gorait
13. Karmali
14. Kharwar
15. Khond
16. Kisan
17. Korwa
18. Lohara or Lohra
19. Mahli
20. Parhaiya
21. Sauria Paharia
22. Savar.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Throughout the Union Territory:—

1. Gaddi
2. Gujjar
3. Jad, Lamba, Khampa and Bhot or Bodh
4. Kanaura or Kinnara
5. Lahaula
6. Pangwala.

MANIPUR

Throughout the Union Territory:—

1. Aimol
2. Anal
3. Angami
4. Chiru
5. Ghothe
6. Gangte
7. Hamr
8. Kabul
9. Kacha Naga
10. Karao
11. Koireng
12. Kom
13. Lamgang
14. Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes
15. Maram
16. Maring
17. Mao
18. Monsang
19. Moyon.
20. Paite
21. Purum
22. Ralte
23. Sema
24. Simte
25. Sahte
26. Tangkhul
27. Thadou
28. Vaiphui
29. Zou.

TRIPURA

Throughout the Union Territory:—

1. Lushai
2. Mag.
3. Kuki, including the following sub-tribes:—
 - (i) Balte.
 - (ii) Belalhut.
 - (iii) Chhalya.
 - (iv) Fun.
 - (v) Hajango
 - (vi) Jangtei.
 - (vii) Khareng.
 - (viii) Khephong.
 - (ix) Kuntei.
 - (x) Laifang.
 - (xi) Lentel.
 - (xii) Mizel.
 - (xiii) Namte
 - (xiv) Paitu, Paite.

- (xv) Rangchan.
- (xvi) Rangkhole
- (xvii) Thangluya.
- 4. Chakma.
- 5. Garoo.
- 6. Chalmal.
- 7. Halam.
- 8. Khasia.
- 9. Bhutia.
- 10. Munda including Kaur
- 11. Orang.
- 12. Lepcha.
- 13. Santal.
- 14. Bhil.
- 15. Tripura or Tripuri, Tippera.
- 16. Jamatia.
- 17. Noatia.
- 18. Riang
- 19. Uchai.

THE LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Throughout the Union Territory:—

Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in those islands".

APPENDIX VII

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES

(These regulations are published for the convenience of candidates and in order to enable them to ascertain the probability of their coming up to the required physical standard. But it must be clearly understood that the Government of India reserve to themselves an absolute discretion to reject as unfit any candidate whom they may consider on the report of the Medical Board, to be physically disqualified and that their discretion, is in no respect limited by these regulations. These regulations are intended merely for the guidance of Medical Examiners and are not meant to restrict their discretion in any way.)

1. To be passed as fit for appointment a candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties of his appointment.

2. (a) In the matter of the correlation of age, height and chest girth of candidates of Indian (including Anglo-Indian) race it is left to the Medical Board to use whatever correlation figures are considered most suitable as a guide in the examination of the candidates. If there be any disproportion with regard to height, weight and chest girth, the candidate should be hospitalised for investigation and X-Ray of the chest taken before the candidate is declared fit or not fit by the Board.

(b) However, for certain services the minimum standards for height and chest girth without which candidates cannot be accepted, are as follows:—

Height Chest girth Expansion
(fully expanded)

1 Transportation (Traffic)
and Commercial
Departments

5ft. 33" 2"

2 Indian Police Service 5'-5" 33" 2"

The minimum height prescribed is relaxable in case of candidates belonging to races such as Gorkhas, Garhwalis, Assamese, Tribals, etc., whose average height is distinctly lower.

3. The candidate's height will be measured as follows:—

He will remove his shoes and be placed against the standard with his feet together and the weight thrown on the heels and not on the toes or other sides of the feet. He will stand erect without rigidity and with the heels, calves, buttocks and shoulders touching the standard; the chin will be depressed to bring the vertex of the head level under the horizontal bar and the height will be recorded in inches and parts of an inch to quarters.

4. The candidate's chest will be measured as follows:—

He will be made to stand erect with his feet together, and to raise his arms over his head. The tape will be so adjusted round the chest that its upper edge touches the inferior angles of the shoulder blades behind and lies in the same horizontal plane when the tape is taken round the chest. The arms will then be lower-

ed to hang loosely by the side, and care will be taken that the shoulders are not thrown upwards or backwards so as to displace the tape. The candidate will then be directed to take a deep inspiration several times and the maximum expansion of the chest will be carefully noted, and the minimum and maximum will then be recorded in inches, 33–35, 34–36½, etc. In recording the measurements, fractions of less than ¼ inch should not be noted.

5. The candidate will also be weighed and his weight recorded in pounds; fractions of a pound should not be noted.

6. The candidate's eye-sight will be tested in accordance with the following rules. The result of each test will be recorded:—

(i) *General*.—The candidate's eyes will be submitted to a general examination directed to the detection of any disease or abnormality. The candidate will be rejected if he suffers from any squint or morbid conditions of eyes, eye-lids or contiguous structures of such a sort as to render or are likely at a future date to render him unfit for service.

(ii) *Visual Acuity*.—The examination for determining the acuteness of vision includes two tests, one for distant, the other for near vision. Each eye will be examined separately.

There shall be no limit for minimum naked eye vision but the naked eye vision of the candidates shall, however, be recorded by the medical Board or other medical authority in every case, as it will furnish the basic information in regard to the condition of the eye.

The standards for distant and near vision with or without glasses shall be as follows:

	Distant vision		Near vision	
	Better eye	Worse eye	Better eye	Worse eye
1. Transportation (Traffic and Commercial Departments.	6/9 6/6	or 6/12	0.6	0.8
2. I.A.S., I.F.S., Indian Audit and Accounts, Service, Indian Defence Accounts Service, Indian Customs and Excise Service, Indian Railway Accounts Service, Indian Income-tax Service (Cl. I), Indian Postal Service (Cl. I) and the Central Sectt. Service Grade III.	6/9 6/6	or 6/12	0.6	0.8
3. Indian Police Service.	6/9 6/6	or 6/12	0.6	0.8

NOTE

(1) In respect of Services mentioned at 1 and 3 above. Total amount of Myopia (including the cylinder) shall not exceed -4.00D. Total amount of Hypermetropia (including the cylinder) shall not exceed +4.00D.

(2) In respect of services mentioned at 2 above. Total amount of myopia shall not exceed -8.00D. Total Hypermetropia shall not exceed +6.00D.

(3) *Fundus Examination*.—Wherever possible fundus examination will be carried out at the discretion of the medical Board and results recorded.

(4) *Colour Vision*.—(1) The testing of colour vision shall be essential in respect of services mentioned at 1 and 3 above

(ii) Colour perception should be graded into a higher and a lower Grade depending upon the size of the aperture in the lantern as described in the table below:—

Grade	Higher Grade of colour perception	Lower Grade of colour perception
1. Distant between the lamp and candidates	16'	16'
2. Size of aperture	1.3 mm.	13 mm.
3. Time of exposure	5 sec.	5 sec.

For the services concerned with the safety of the Public, e.g. pilots, drivers, guards etc., the higher grade of colour vision is essential but for other the lower grade of colour vision should be considered sufficient.

(iii) Satisfactory colour vision constitutes recognition with ease and without hesitation of signal red, signal green and white colours. The use of Ishihara's plates, shown in good light and a suitable lantern like Edrige Green's shall be considered quite dependable for testing colour vision. While either of the two tests may ordinarily be considered sufficient, in respect of the services concerned with road, rail and air traffic, it is essential to carry out the lantern test. In doubtful cases where a candidate fails to qualify when tested by only one of the two tests, both the tests should be employed.

(5) *Field of vision*.—The field of vision shall be tested in respect of all services by the confrontation method. Where such test gives unsatisfactory or doubtful results the field of vision should be determined on the perimeter.

(6) *Night Blindness*.—Night Blindness need not be tested as a routine, but only in special cases. No standard test for the testing of nightblindness or dark adaptation is prescribed. The medical Board should be given the discretion to improvise such rough tests e.g. recording of visual acuity with reduced illumination or by making the candidate recognise various objects in a darkened room after he/she has been there for 20 to 30 minutes. Candidates' own statements should not always be relied upon, but they should be given due consideration.

(7) *Ocular conditions other than visual acuity*.—(a) Any organic disease or a progressive refractive error which is likely to result in lowering the visual acuity should be considered as a disqualification.

(b) *Trachoma*.—Trachoma, unless complicated shall not ordinarily be a cause for disqualification.

(c) *Squint*.—For services mentioned at 1 and 3 above where the presence of binocular vision is essential, squint, even if the visual acuity is of the prescribed standard should be considered as a disqualification. For the other services the presence of squint should not be considered as a disqualification if the visual acuity is of the prescribed standard.

(d) *One-eyed persons*.—The employment of one eyed individuals is not recommended.

7. Blood Pressure

The Board will use its discretion regarding Blood Pressure. A rough method of calculating normal maximum systolic pressure is as follows:—

- (i) With young subjects 15–25 years of age the average is about 100 plus the age.
- (ii) With subjects over 25 years of age the general rule of 110 plus half the age seems quite satisfactory.

N.B.—As a general rule any systolic pressure over 140 and diastolic over 90 should be regarded as suspicious and the candidate should be hospitalised by the Board before giving their final opinion regarding the candidate's fitness or otherwise. The hospitalization report should indicate whether the rise in blood pressure is a transient nature due to excitement etc., or whether it is due to any organic disease. In all such cases X-ray and electrocardiographic examinations of heart and blood urea clearance test should also be done as a routine. The final decision as to the fitness or otherwise of a candidate will however, rest with the medical board only.

Method of taking Blood Pressure

The mercury manometer type of instrument should be used as a rule. The measurement should not be taken within fifteen minutes of any exercise or excitement. Provided the patient, and particularly his arm, is relaxed, he may be either lying or sitting. The arm is supported comfortably at the patient's side in a more or less horizontal position. The arm should be freed from the clothes to the shoulder. The cuff completely deflated should be applied with the middle of the rubber over the inner side of the arm, and its lower edge an inch or two above the bend of the elbow. The following turns of cloth bandage should spread evenly over the bag to avoid bulging during inflation.

The brachial artery is located by palpitation at the bend of the elbow and the stethoscope is then applied lightly and centrally over it below, but not in contact with the cuff. The cuff is inflated to about 200 mm. Hg. and then slowly deflated. The level at which the column stands when soft successive sounds are heard represents the Systolic Pressure. When more air is allowed to escape the sounds will be heard to increase in intensity. The level at which the well-heard clear sounds change to soft muffled fading sounds represents the diastolic pressure. The measurements should be taken in a fairly brief period of time as prolonged pressure of the cuff is irritating to the patient and will vitiate the readings. Rechecking, if necessary, should be done only a few minutes after complete deflation of the cuff. (Sometimes, as the cuff is deflated sounds are heard at a certain level; they may disappear as pressure falls and reappear at a still lower level. This 'Silent Gap' may cause error in reading).

8. The urine (passed in the presence of the examiner) should be examined and the result recorded. Where a Medical Board finds sugar present in a candidate's urine by the usual chemical tests the Board will proceed with the examination with all its other aspects and will also specially note any signs or symptoms suggestive of diabetes. If, except for the glycosuria the Board finds the candidate conforms to the standard of medical fitness required they may pass the candidate "fit subject to the glycosuria being non-diabetic" and the Board will refer the case to a specified specialist in Medicine who has hospital and laboratory facilities at his disposal. The Medical Specialist will carry out whatever examinations clinical and laboratory, he considers necessary including a standard blood sugar tolerance test, and will submit his opinion to the Medical Board, upon which the Medical Board will base its final opinion "fit" or "unfit". The candidate will not be required to appear in person before the Board on the second occasion. To exclude the effects of medication it may be necessary to retain a candidate for several days in hospital, under strict supervision.

9. The following additional points should be observed:—

- (a) that the candidate's hearing in each ear is good and that there is no sign of disease of the ear. In case it is defective the candidate should be got examined by the ear specialist. Provided that if the defect in hearing is remediable by operation or by use of a hearing aid, a candidate cannot be declared unfit on that account provided he/she has no progressive disease in the ear. This provision is not applicable in the case of Railway Services;
- (b) that his/her speech is without impediment;
- (c) that his/her teeth are in good order and that he/she is provided with dentures where necessary for effective mastication (well filled teeth will be considered as sound).
- (d) that the chest is well formed and his chest expansion sufficient; and that his heart and lungs are sound;
- (e) that there is no evidence of any abdominal disease;
- (f) that he is not ruptured;
- (g) that he does not suffer from hydrocele, a severe degree of varicocele, varicose veins or piles;
- (h) that his limbs, hands and feet are well formed and developed and that there is free and perfect motion of all his joints;
- (i) that he does not suffer from any inveterate skin disease;
- (j) that there is no congenital malformation or defect;
- (k) that he does not bear traces of acute or chronic disease pointing to an impaired constitution;
- (l) that he bears marks of efficient vaccination; and
- (m) that he is free from communicable disease.

10. Radiographic examination of the chest should be done as a routine in all cases for detecting any abnormality of the heart and lungs, which may not be apparent by ordinary physical examination.

When any defect is found it must be noted in the Certificate and the medical examiner should state his opinion whether or not it is likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties which will be required of the candidate.

NOTE.—Candidates are warned that there is no right of appeal from a Medical Board, special or standing, appointed to determine their fitness for the above services. If, however, Government are satisfied on the evidence produced before them of the possibility of an error of judgment in the decision of the first Board, it is open to Government to allow an appeal to a Second Board. Such evidence should be submitted within one month of the date of the communication in which the decision of the first Medical Board is communicated to the candidate, otherwise no request for an appeal to a second Medical Board will be considered.

If any medical certificate is produced by a candidate as a piece of evidence about the possibility of an error of judgment in the decision of the first Board, the certificate will not be taken into consideration unless it contains a note by the medical practitioner concerned to the effect that it has been given in full knowledge of the fact that the candidate has already been rejected as unfit for service by the Medical Board.

Medical Board's Report

The following intimation is made for the guidance of the Medical Examiner:—

1. The standard of physical fitness to be adopted should make due allowance for the age and length of service, if any, of the candidate concerned,

No person will be deemed qualified for admission to the Public Service who shall not satisfy Government, or the appointing authority, as the case may be that he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him for that service.

It should be understood that the question of fitness involves the future as well as the present and that one of the main objects of medical examination is to secure continuous effective service, and in the case of candidates for permanent appointment to prevent early pension or payments in case of premature death. It is at the same time to be noted that the question is one of the likelihood of continuous effective service, and that rejection of a candidate need not be advised on account of the presence of a defect which in only a small proportion of cases is found to interfere with continuous effective service.

A lady doctor will be co-opted as a member of the Medical Board whenever a woman candidate is to be examined.

Candidates appointed to the Indian Defence Accounts Service are liable for field service in or out of India. In the case of such a candidate, the Medical Board should specifically record their opinion as to his fitness or otherwise for field service.

The report of the medical Board should be treated as confidential and in no case should the candidate declared unfit be informed of the cause of rejection.

In cases where a Medical Board considers that a minor disability disqualifying a candidate for Government service can be cured by treatment (medical or surgical) a statement to that effect should be recorded by the Medical Board. There is no objection to a candidate being informed of the Board's opinion to this effect by the appointing authority and when a cure has been effected it will be open to the authority concerned to ask for another Medical Board.

(a) Candidate's statement and declaration.

The candidate must make the statement required below prior to his Medical Examination and must sign the Declaration appended thereto. His attention is specially directed to the Warning contained in the Note below:—

1. State your name in full
(in block letters).....
2. State your age and birth place.....
3. (a) Have you ever had small-pox, intermittent or any other fever, enlargement or suppuration of glands, spitting of blood, asthma, heart disease, lung disease, fainting attacks, rheumatism, appendicitis ?

Or

(b) any other disease or accident requiring confinement to bed and medical or surgical treatment ?

4. When were you last vaccinated ?
5. Have you or any of your near relations been afflicted with consumption, scrofula, gout, asthma, fits, epilepsy, or insanity
6. Have you suffered from any form of nervousness due to over-work or any other cause ?
7. Furnish the following particulars concerning your family :—

Father's age if living and state of health	Father's age at death and cause of death	No. of brothers living, their ages and state of health	No. of brothers dead, their ages at, and cause of death
Mother's age if living and state of health	Mother's age at death and cause of death	No. of sisters living, their ages and state of health	No. of sisters dead, their ages at, and cause of death

I declare all the above answers to be, to the best of my belief, true and correct.

Candidate's signature.....

Signed in my presence.

Signature of Chairman of the Board.

NOTE:—The candidate will be held responsible for the accuracy of the above statement. By wilfully suppressing any information he will incur the risk of losing the appointment and, if appointed, of forfeiting all claim to Superannuation Allowance or Gratuity.

(b) Report of Medical Board on (name of candidate) physical examination

1. General development : Good.....Fair.....Poor

Nutrition : Thin..... Average.....Obese.. Height (Without shoes)..... Weight.....

Best Weight.....When?..... Any recent change in weight?.....] : Temperature.....

Girth of Chest :

(1) (After full inspiration).

(2) (After full expiration).

2. Skin : Any obvious disease.....

3. Eyes ;

- (1) Any disease.....
 (2) Night blindness.....
 (3) Defect in colour vision.....
 (4) Field of vision.....
 (5) Visual acuity.....

Acuity of vision	Naked eye	With glasses	Strength of glasses		
			Sph.	Cyl.	Axis
Distant vision	R.E. L.E.				
Near vision	R.E. L.R.				
Hypermetropia	R.E. (Manifest) L.E.				

4. Ears : Inspection..... Hearing : Right Ear.....
 Left Ear.....
 5. Glands..... Thyroid.....
 6. Condition of teeth.....

7. Respiratory System : Does physical examination reveal anything abnormal in the respiratory organs ?

If yes, explain fully.....

8. Circulatory System:

- (a) Heart: Any organic lesions?.....Rate
 Standing.....
 After hopping 25 times.....
 2 minutes after hopping.....

- (b) Blood Pressure : Systolic..... Diastolic.....
 9. Abdomen : Girth..... Tenderness.....
 Hernia

- (a) Palpable : Liver.....Spleen

- Kidneys.....Tumours

- (b) Hemorrhoids.....Fistula

10. Nervous System : Indication of nervous or mental disabilities.....

11. Loco-Motor System : Any abnormality.....

12. Genito Urinary System : Any evidence of Hydrocele, Varicocele etc.

Urine Analysis :

- (a) Physical appearance.....(b) Sp. Gr.....
 (c) Albumin.....(d) Sugar

- (e) Casts.....(f) Cells

13. Report of X-Ray Examination of Chest.

14. Is there anything in the health of the candidate likely to render him unfit for the efficient discharge of his duties in the service for which he is a candidate ?

15. For which services has the candidate been examined and found in all respects qualified for the efficient and continuous discharge of his duties and for which of them is he considered unfit ?

President.....

Member

Place.....

Date

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 14th February 1958

No. 33(1)-TMP/57.—Forward trading in gold and silver is at present permitted freely all over India except in the city of Bombay, where it is being regulated through the Bombay Bullion Association Ltd. recognised under the Bombay Forward Contracts Control Act, 1947.

The Forward Markets Commission has examined the question of regulating futures trading in gold and silver and has recommended that—

- (1) Sections 15 and 18(3) of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952, may be applied immediately to gold and silver throughout the country excepting the cities of Jaipur, Delhi and Calcutta, where these sections might be made applicable a few months later to enable existing associations to reconstitute themselves.
- (2) Futures markets in respect of gold and silver may be established at Bombay and Delhi and in respect of silver only at Jaipur and Calcutta.
- (3) Formal recognition may be granted under section 6 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952, to the Bombay Bullion Association Ltd., Bombay, in respect of gold and silver.

The Government of India have carefully considered the above recommendations but have decided that the *status quo* should continue for the time being.

ORDER

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all concerned and that it be published in the Gazette of India.

K. V. VENKATACHALAM, Jt. Secy.

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 14th February 1958

No. 9(5)/57-Salt.—In this Ministry's Resolution No. 9(5)/57-Salt, dated the 13th January, 1958, nominating non-officials on the Central & Regional Advisory Boards for salt under 'A-Central Advisory Board' against "Four persons with knowledge and experience of salt manufacture for M. A. Subrahmaniam read M. M. Subrahmanyam.

M. M. SAKLAM, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

(Department of Agriculture)

New Delhi, the 15th February 1958

No. F.7-4/58-LD.—In pursuance of the provisions of Rule 1 of Rules and Regulations of the Central Council of Gosamvardhana, the Central Government are pleased to nominate the undermentioned as members of the Council, with effect from the 25th February, 1958 :—

Under Rule 1 (3).

1. Shri Dharam Lal Singh, Bihar State Federation of Gaushalas & Pinjrapoles.

2. Shri J. N. Mankar, Bombay State Federation of Gaushalas & Pinjrapoles.

3. Shri B. L. Chokhani, Orissa State Federation of Gaushalas & Pinjrapoles vice Shri Girdhari Lal Sharma.

4. Shri Sidh Nath Misra, Uttar Pradesh State Federation of Gaushalas & Pinjrapoles vice Shri Faquir Chand.

5. Shri Brahm Dutt Bhargava, Rajasthan State Federation of Gaushalas & Pinjrapoles.

Under Rule 1 (4)

1. Director of Animal Husbandry and Warden of Fisheries, Punjab

2. Director of Animal Husbandry, Rajasthan.

3. Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department, Assam.

4. Director of Animal Husbandry, Bihar.

5. Director of Animal Husbandry, Uttar Pradesh.

Under Rule 1 (8)

Dr. Zal R. Kothavalla, Retired Director of Dairy Research.

K. C. SARKAR, Under Secy.

(Department of Agriculture)

(I.C.A.R.)

New Delhi, the 23rd January 1958

No. 88(8)/57-CDN.—Under Regulation 2(iv) read with Regulation 4 of the Regulations of the Standing Finance Committee of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Shri Thakur Dass Bhargava, Member, Lok Sabha, and a member of the Governing Body of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been elected by that Body to be a member of the Standing Finance Committee of the Council *vice* Shri M. P. Gandhi, from the 27th December, 1957 to the 7th May, 1958, or until such time as his successor thereon is elected by the Governing Body, whichever is later.

No. F.29(16)/57-CDN.—Under Rules 2(29) and 41(18) of the Rules of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the following persons have been elected by the Inter-University Board of India as representatives of the Indian Universities on the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and its Advisory Board respectively for the periods noted against each of them, or until such time as they continue to be members of the Inter-University Board of India, whichever period expires earlier:—

1. Dr. P. K. Parija, D.Sc., M.A. (Cantab.), I.E.S. (Retd.), F.N.I. Vice-Chancellor, Utkal University, *vice* Dewan Anand Kumar from 17th December, 1957 to 29th January, 1960,
2. Dr. A. C. Joshi, D.Sc., F.N.I., Vice Chancellor, Panjab University *vice* Dr. Radha Kamal Mukherjee for a period of three years with effect from the 1st January, 1958.

R. D. MOHINDRA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

(Department of Cultural Activities and Physical Education)

ANTHROPOLOGY

New Delhi, the 14th February 1958

No. F.8-26/57-C.I.—In amplification of this Ministry's Notification No. F.8-26/57-C.I., dated the 25th January, 1958, the under mentioned have been appointed *ex-officio* members of the Central Advisory Board of Anthropology:—

1. Ministry for Education and Scientific Research.
2. Educational Adviser to the Government of India.
3. Head of the Department of Cultural Activities and Physical Education, Ministry of Education & Scientific Research.
4. Director-General of Archaeology in India.
5. Director, Department of Anthropology.

G. F. LAKHANI, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(Railway Board)

New Delhi, the 15th February 1958

No. 58/WDO/ORI/1.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Government Inspector of Railways, Bangalore, having inspected the Quilon-Mavelikara-Kottayam Sections of the Ernakulam-Quilon Railway of Southern Railway, a length of 59.32 miles on the M.G., authorised its opening for the public carriage of passengers with effect from 6th January 1958. This completes the Quilon-Ernakulam Railway line of miles 96.55.

R. E. de Sa, Secy.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION & POWER

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 11th February, 1958

No. 1(7)/56-Policy.—In the Government of India, Ministry of Irrigation and Power, Resolution No. 1(7)/56-Policy, dated the 19th June, 1957, as amended by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power Resolution of the same number dated the 7th December, 1957, the following amendment shall be made under the heading "Co-ordination Committee of Irrigation and Power seminar":—

After serial No. 37, please insert the following and renumber *et seq*:—

"38 Chief Engineer, Irrigation and Flood Control, Orissa
.....Member"

ORDER

Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to all State Governments, all the Ministries of Government of India, Prime Minister's Secretariat, Private and Military Secretaries to

the President, Cabinet Secretariat, Parliament Secretariat, the Planning Commission and the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India and that the State Governments be requested to publish it in the State Gazette's for general information.

G. D. KSHETRAPAL, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS

(Department of Transport)

(Transport Wing)

RESOLUTIONS

New Delhi, the 22nd January 1958

No. SY-1(2)/57.—The growth of Indian Shipping during recent years has brought to light the need for a proper plan for the expansion of the ship-repair facilities in the country to ensure the efficient and economical maintenance of ships and their repair. As an essential preliminary to the formulation of such a plan, the Government of India have come to the conclusion that a Committee should be appointed to investigate and report on the existing ship-repair facilities in the country, with a view to effecting such improvements or expansion as may be called for having regard to our future requirements. They have accordingly decided to set up a Committee as follows:—

Chairman

Shri O. V. Alagesan.

Members

1. Shri T. B. Bose, Chief Surveyor of the Government of India.
2. Capt. T. N. Kochhar, I.N., Representative of the Indian Navy.
3. Shri H. C. Raut, Representative of the Hindustan Shipyard (Private) Limited, Visakhapatnam.
4. Shri P. N. Rabady, Representative of the Eastern and Western Shipping Corporations, Bombay.
5. Shri T. M. Sanghavi, Representative of the Indian National Steamship Owners' Association, Bombay.
6. Shri Narendra P. Nathwani, Member, Lok Sabha.
7. Shri Amarnath Aggarwal, Member, Rajya Sabha.
8. Shri F. V. Badami, Development Officer, Development Wing, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi.

Member-Secretaries

9. Shri P. R. Subramanian, Deputy Director General of Shipping.
10. Shri H. M. Trivedi of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company Limited, Bombay.

In addition, the Committee will be given authority to appoint or associate with its work suitable advisers to advise them in the course of their investigation and report.

2. The terms of reference of the Committee will be as follows:—

- (i) To enquire into and report on the existing ship-repair facilities in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Visakhapatnam, Cochin, Kandla and at such other places where, in the opinion of the Committee, the problem needs looking into;
- (ii) to recommend what improvement and expansion is required in such facilities in order to meet adequately the requirements of the developing merchant shipping of India as well as of non-Indian shipping which may require repairing facilities at Indian Ports;
- (iii) to report particularly whether facilities for dry-docking available at present are adequate and if not, what improvement/additional facilities are required and at which places;
- (iv) to report whether materials, stores, etc. required for ship repairing are available adequately within the country or whether the country is deficient in this respect. If the latter is the case, to recommend what steps should be taken for reaching self-sufficiency in this field as far as possible;
- (v) to consider and recommend the steps which are to be taken—
 - (a) by Government and
 - (b) by the private sector

for securing such improvement and/or expansion in the ship-repairing facilities as the Committee may recommend.

3. The Committee will submit its report within a period of six months.

ORDER

Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all the Ministries of the Government of India, Prime Minister's Secretariat, Cabinet Secretariat, the Private and Military Secretaries to the President, the Planning Commission, the Department of Parliamentary Affairs, the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, the Accountant-General, Central Revenues and the Director General of Shipping, Bombay.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

PORTS

New Delhi, the 13th February 1958

No. 8C-PG(III)/57.—The Government of India have received the Administration Report of the Port of Bombay for the year 1956-57. The note-worthy features of the Report are reviewed below :—

(1) *Financial Results*.—The total revenue of the Port Trust during the year under review (excluding Special Receipts) was Rs. 1,127.21 lakhs as against Rs. 980.99 lakhs in the year 1955-56. The net expenditure (excluding Special Expenditure) was 887.33 lakhs as against Rs. 688.76 lakhs in the previous year. The balances in the various Reserve Funds of the Port at the end of the year were satisfactory. Of the outstanding debt of Rs. 19.46 crores, the amount due to the public was Rs. 6.54 crores and to the Government Rs. 9.51 crores (the balance of Rs. 3.41 crores being internal loans held by the Trustees themselves).

(2) *Traffic*.—The tonnage handled at the Port was 11,979,000 during 1956-57 setting up a new record in the history of the Port. The total tonnage of imports and exports handled at the Docks and Bunders during the year was—imports 8,239,000 tons and Exports 3,740,000 tons as against the corresponding Import and Export figures of 6,707,000 tons and 3,599,000 respectively in the previous year.

The important variations in the tonnage of some of the principal items of imports and exports handled at the docks and Bunders were as follows:—

Item	Traffic in Tons		Increase	Decrease
	1955-56	1956-57		
<i>Imports</i>				
Bricks, Cement,				
Sand etc. .	553,900	648,100	94,200	..
Chemicals .	150,100	207,900	57,800	..
Grains :—				
Rice . .	83,700	26,600	..	57,100
Wheat. .	114,500	663,200	548,700	..
Iron and Steel .	281,000	523,800	242,800	..
Kerosene Oil .	221,300	130,900	..	90,400
Machinery, Boilers and Railway Materials .	215,300	283,400	68,100	..
Sugar . .	118,800	4,800	..	114,000
<i>Exports</i>				
Cotton . .	138,700	82,600	..	56,100
Grains :—				
Rice . .	108,400	62,200	..	56,100
Other than rice and wheat .	134,400	65,000	..	69,400
Kerosene Oil .	45,400	77,700	32,300	..
Manganese Ore .	367,300	468,000	100,700	..
Oil Cakes . .	124,700	39,100	..	85,600
Ores other than Manganese .	133,800	205,800	72,000	..
Seeds . .	62,500	32,600	..	29,900
Vegetable Oils .	159,800	99,000	..	60,800

(3) *Shipping*.—The number of vessels which entered the Port during 1956-57 was 2,640 of 14.04 million gross registered tons, as against 2,621 of 13.94 million gross registered tons in 1955-56. The largest vessel which entered the Port during the year

was the S. S. 'CARONIA' gross tonnage 34,172 and the largest tank steamer was the S.S. 'WORLD ENTERPRISE' gross tonnage 20,536.

The number of sailing vessels that used the Port during 1956-57 was 27,740 as against 24,191 during 1955-56.

(4) *Capital Works*.—The following are some of the important works on which expenditure was incurred during the year :—

Name of Works	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
Reconstruction of Transit sheds and Warehouses :	
(a) Jetty Shed-Prince's Dock	4.41
(b) 'K' Shed-Prince's Dock	42
(c) 'M' Shed-Prince's Dock	5.93
Construction of New Marine Oil Terminal (Butcher Island Scheme)	65.32
Purchase and erection of 4 Orton Model-20 Rail cranes	4.23
Purchase of a dredging Unit comprising a non-propelling dredger with two grabs, three dumb hopper barges and a diesel tug.	5.59
Purchase of 'Coles' diesel electric cranes—10 Nos. 6-ton and 8 Nos. 10-ton.	3.16
Purchase and erection of nine 10-ton Orton Road cranes	4.80
Provision of 34 electric Wharf cranes at Ballard Pier and in Alexandra Dock	20.13
Housing Scheme for the Labour working at the Port :	
Fourteen blocks (6 of 24 units and 8 of 16 units)	6.15

(5) *Port Trust Railways*.—The Port Trust Railway carried 58 per cent. of the entire railborne traffic to and from Bombay as against 59 per cent. in the previous year.

(6) *Pace of loading and unloading of vessels*.—The fastest and slowest rates of unloading and loading of vessels which worked 1,000 tons and over during 1955-56 and 1956-57 were as follows :—

	Fastest average rate per day		Slowest average rate per day	
	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57
	(in tons)		(in tons)	
Unloading (Import)	1,230	2,290	90	108
Loading (Export)	1,110	1,345	104	115

(7) *Labour Welfare*.—As on the 31st December 1956, the Bombay Port Trust provided houses for 3,709 employees i.e. 17.54% of its total staff (excluding docks casual mazdoors). Nine Welfare Centres were conducted by the Labour Department at Port Trust residential settlements for workmen. Indoor and outdoor games and matches were organised at these Centres. Open-air cinema shows, dramas, variety programmes, socials, excursions, celebrations, talks, demonstrations etc. were also arranged and co-operation was extended to local groups for recreational activities. A sports Meet was also held. Health and cleanliness propaganda work was periodically undertaken at the three large labour settlements. Three Scout Troops and two Girl Guide Companies were run for the benefit of the children of Port Trust mazdoors. Reading Rooms were provided at 7 places where popular dailies, weeklies and a few magazines were made available. Special literacy classes and Hindi classes were conducted for the Port Trust employees at Antop Village. Clinics for women and children were conducted at Antop Village and Wadala, special emphasis being laid on ante-natal and post-natal care, child welfare and education of the mother. Improvements were brought about in the Canteens run by the Labour Department of the Port Trust. The expenditure out of the Employees Welfare Fund to which

an annual contribution of Rs. 30,000 is made from Revenue, aggregated Rs. 55,068 during the year under report as against Rs. 79,341 in the previous year.

8. *Staff*.—The total expenditure on staff during 1956-57 amounted to Rs. 462.96 lakhs as against Rs. 399.14 lakhs during the previous year. The increase was mainly due to additional staff engaged both in the Scheduled and in the Non-Scheduled categories and to the increased earnings of Docks Mazdoors under the piece-rate system of payment to shore labour and crane drivers.

The Port Trust Board performed another year of useful work and Government view with appreciation the work done by the Board during the year under review.

R. L. GUPTA, Secy.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 15th February 1958

No. 14/7/56-FD(P).—In pursuance of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting No. 1/51/54-F, dated the 2nd February, 1955, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri G. C. Banerjee, Principal, Ismail Yusuf College, Jogeshwari, Bombay, as a member of the Film Advisory Board, Bombay, with effect from 20th January, 1958.

2. This is in supersession of this Ministry's Notification No. 14/7/56-FD(P), dated the 17th January, 1958.

V. P. PANDIT, Under Secy.